PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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PUREST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,611.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P.M. 1909.				
9th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10600	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	6803	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	9450	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
*31st "	BRITANNIA	6515	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES!	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles running via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

G.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 11th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 7th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie,
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 8th Jan.	6 a.m. (direct),

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 16th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

5th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,395	Guronnet	29th Jan, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	6,154	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	6,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Ralcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	25th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Samson House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6366	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	6569	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6563	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	9124	A. Taft	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6366	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 905
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	3,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* SOMALI	3,700	....	4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDER,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Penang.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-00 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Chaochéng	Lyeas	San Francisco
Dairen	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY RACES.—1908.

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EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

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Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera
Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.**

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is the best blood, brain and nerve food in existence. Whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle nowhere, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Brain and nerve generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of diseases, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speediest methods of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with hundreds of testimonials of marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of the opportunity. Post free on receipt of [illegible] stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, Institute for Vetarzo Remedies, [illegible] W.C., or Agents for these medicines in India.

Agents for India:—PREACHER AND CO., LTD.

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PRIZE MEDAL ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

This celebrated firm was established in 1750 and has always enjoyed the proud reputation of being the leading makers of

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

Their watches are known the World over, and have been shewn at every Horological exhibition of note during the last three centuries, with the unprecedented distinction of always gaining honors.

Mr. W. A. WALSGROVE, Messrs. ROTHERHAM & SONS representative, is at the present occupying Room 318, TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL, Bombay.

He has a very full range of his Firm's Samples which he invites the trade generally to inspect. Only the trade treated with.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHORN, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, G. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorised Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908. Manager.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and 8 higher.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KERTSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "SCINDIA" has sailed from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is now in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for examination and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the risk of the rope and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby specially notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

S. S. "PROMI."

ARRIVED ON 4TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chested or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claims will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Godowns.

Lots exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

BERTIE-SMITH AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED this day, from Hamam Street to the TAJ BUILDING, Wallace Street, Hornby Road.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LTD.,
ARTHUR W. WISE,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office in Bombay, upto 12 noon, Standard Time, on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1909, for the work of LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and COKE at the Parel Running Engine Shed, for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The Form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment at Annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with their Tenders which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the Tender is passed.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for loading, unloading, and stacking coal, at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel, 30th December, 1908.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 7 LAKHS
OF THE
4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF
Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 7 LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1909, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N.B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in..... .....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

No. 670 of 1908.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of HIS LATE HIGHNESS BHAVSINGJI, RANA SAHEB of Porbandar, should file such claims in the Court of the Administrator, Porbandar State, on or before 1st April, 1909; after which date no claims will be considered.

J. K. CONDON, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 21st December, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, 7th January, 1909, for the supply of about 500 tons South Hetton Smithy Nuts for twelve months, ending 31st December, 1909.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.

2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The covers to be endorsed "Tenders for Smithy nuts." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 16th December 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH, AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)
COMMISSIONER and MRS. BOOTH TUCKER.

DRAMATIC SCENES
OF
LOVE AND SORROW.

The Hon'ble Sir MUIR MACKENZIE,
K.C.S.I., M.R.A.C., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
will preside and will be supported by
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., and
Lady JEEJEEBHOY,
SIR WALTER AND LADY HUGHES,
H. GELL, Esqr., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police,
J. A. D. McBAIN, Esqr., and others.

ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.,
Rampart Row; SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS,
Bori Bunder, and at the doors.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

FROM WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES.

In this film we have comprised the principal events in the great Olympic Games as follows:—

King Emperor opening the Stadium.
The Clubs saluting the King Emperor with their Standards.
Gymnastic Exercises, Bow and Arrows Throwing. The Discus.
Swimming Match, Water Pole High Diving, The Marathon Race, the Start.
The Arrival of the worn out Runners at the Stadium.
The Italian Dorondo arrives at the Stadium. Broken down he gets up again and reaches the cord the first after having covered 26 miles in 2 hours 54 minutes.
The American Hayes reaches the Stadium in 2 hours 55 minutes and has officially declared the Winner.
THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Photographs of some of the Winners.

NEW YEAR'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
WITH
FILMS SPECIALLY SELECTED
Amongst which will be
THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC
PROCESSION in London on the
13th September, 1908
AND
The HISTORICAL Film
BENVENUTO CELLINI
THE GREAT ITALIAN SCULPTOR.
THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE
MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT
INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT
INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to

THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Norman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. (Pa. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-4-0.—D. SPROTTO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of PYRENCURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having rooms arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratan Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mellows Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and "still lasting" work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding Stationery etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St., (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights, By L. P. Parekh, Re. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Short & easy. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (postage Extra).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms as Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST one RUBY and DIAMOND CRESCENT BROOCH, Saturday night, between Taj Mahal Hotel and Excelsior Cinematograph. Good reward to Finder, MANAGER, Taj Mahal Hotel.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press,

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

STAMPS—100 different Indian Native State POSTAGE STAMPS price Rs. 5; 100 different Persia, Price Re. 10, Terms V. P. P. M. A. JANUWALA, Cutch Mandvi.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Grand Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Gratan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN a Nicely Furnished Bedroom and a Sitting room, with Bathroom. Without Board, Adjacent to the Yacht Club. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 883, Care of this paper.

WANTED A CIVIL ENGINEER to Supervise Works at Fort Canning near Calcutta. Active man of practical experience chiefly in Surveying and Plotting Fields preferred. Apply by letter to DAVID SASSOON and Co., Ltd., 8 Forbes, Street.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Re. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

Messrs. B. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence solicit those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to for the export.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYSER LONDON."

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 51, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office,*

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF ANTIQUE CHINA

Which was Advertised for the 19th Ultimo and was POSTPONED,

WILL TAKE PLACE
AT THE CARPET DEPOT,
(MEDOWS STREET)

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant,

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

GOODS ON VIEW.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 5	55 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	78 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only puts an end to all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, or abuse in bed, especially climates. It possesses surprising virtue in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package of all Druggists throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a mere counterfeit.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar Bombay

---

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING
MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. R. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 19, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions, Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions, Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Eight Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
(From Lilley and Skinner.)

LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.

Inspection cordially invited.

THE STAR MART (SANJANA & Co.),
(Next to West End Watch Company),
7, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar. Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Purity wholesome Confectionery Laboratories

"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INVITATION OF TENDERS.

FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles for one year commencing from from 1st March, 1909, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner, on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of the intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on Friday the 22nd January, 1909.

Tender No. 1 for Oorced, Bran, Gram, Oil Cakes, Mates, Rice, Barley, and Salt, for the Municipal Bullocks and Mules.

Tender No. 2 for Hay, Green Grass, Rice, Straw and Lucerne Grass, Karvi Grass, Guinea Grass and Vegetables for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers and Cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for Hay, Lucerne Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter-house, at Bandora.

Tenderers have the option of Tendering for all the above supplies (items 1, 2 and 3) or for any one or more of them. It is, however, necessary that separate Tenders be submitted for the supplies comprised under No. 1, Tender No. 2 and Tender No. 3.

Alternate rates for the supply of Oorced (1) as per sample to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Oorced should be distinctly specified in the Tender.

Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of item 1, of Rs. 1,500 in case of item 2 and of Rs. 500 in case of item 3 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the Tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any reason during the currency of the contract the Commissioner deems it necessary to order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and disposing of the carcasses from the present site at Cooria to any other site, the successful Tenderer shall have to carry out the orders of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner does not bin himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay,
4th January, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

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Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them successful Tenderers or Tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of total contract amount and as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities if paid in cash will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful Tenderer be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after he second fortnightly supply is received in March 1909 and thereafter every fortnightly and the payment for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

It will be optional with the successful Tenderers to keep reserve stock of Oorced, &c., on hand, but they will not be bound in any way to keep a reserve stock sufficient to last for any particular period.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Executive Health Officer except in regard to Oorced of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the Tender.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, &c., stipulated in the Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered either before or after the acceptance of the Tenders on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1909.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application. The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. J. Cole, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons Captain Allan Buck arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Naseri 911 tons Captain G. Le Miere arrived in harbour yesterday from Buseh via Karachi with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Warora, 2,565 tons Captain E. G. Tipper arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Elgin 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts will sail to-day for Genoa &c with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1,713 tons Captain F. Pohlens, will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc. with a general cargo and 28 cabin and 130 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wisigath, 2,613 tons, Captain W. Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of Coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S ...ufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus ..300 Hickman.....R I M rine
R I M Northbrook Comdr C B Hinley.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx ..omdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 4.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Concella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cint .....1917 ...Kaselvuru.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercak...2440 Crouhart .....T Morrison & Co
Cowrie .....3325 Daniel .....W & A G & Co
Gleolie.....2650 Soane .....B A Willis
Hydra .....830 Soqueb-d .....F F Campbell & Co
Ion ...ven ...2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar .....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Ismere .....2426 Seeberge.....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalron.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
15 Melbourne.....394 Stafford ...Karachi 5-1 W & A Graham & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
9 Lindenfels .....3525 Konneweg .....Karachi 15-1 W & A G & Co
Nuddea...1944 Antin .....M M & Co
Naseri.....911 Miarre.....B and P S N Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Vennachar...2847 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
Vasigath ...2613 Rule.....
Warora ... ...2565 Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2952	Young	Malabar Coasts	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
E Devanha	4783	Hayword	Shanghai	6-1-09	P & O Co
Hon Nevis	2525	Lang	...Baltimore	10-1-09	R A Willis
C & R Prome	2299	2299	Mason	...	N F K Nixon & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp Hull	11-1-09	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1109	Gore	P Gulf	9-1	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1714	Pohlends	.....	...Z'bar	4-1-09	A S
K Dide	3127	Runton	.....	Hull via Karachi	31-1-09	F Muir & Co
Linga	951	Hothwell	.....	Repairing	...	M M & Co
O Haidari	1563	Lorne	...Jeddah	8-1-09	B & P S N Co
P Mayori Maru	2736	Richards	...Kobe	7-1-09	N Y Kaish
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	...Genoa	9-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Pasha	3839	Elliot	...Karachi	...6-1-09 T M & Co
2	Scindia	...3353	Kelso	...Liverpool	.....15-1 W & A Graham & Co
4	Fife	...2494	Harrison	....Hamburg	9-1-09 T M & Co
5	Elgin	...2443	Potts	...Genoa	5-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6	Orwell	...2445	Horne	.....Calcutta	...9-1 K N & Co
7	Clydesdale	2296	Manship	London	13-1-09 J M & Co
8	City of Agra	.....	...3096	Buch	.....Liverpool 11-1 K Nixon & Co
19 & 11	Iran	4086	Peabody	Dunkirk	9-1-09 K N & Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston.	London	16-1 P & O S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	...513	Fakeera	...Repairing	.....	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahamadi	...547	Ahmed	...Mesgalores	4-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	...Mahomed	...Binagar	...0-1	B O S N Co Ld
Sobarmati	524	Mahomed	...Karachi	5-1	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D.

Kasara	505	Manley	.....	P Gulf	.....7-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Warora s.....	Tipper	Calcutta, Dec 30
4	Naseri s.....	Le Miere	Bussreh, Dec. 22
	City of Agra s	Buck	Karachi, Jan. 2
	Visigath s	Rule.....	Calcutta, Dec 24

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Gealpara s	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c
	R. I. M. S. Northbrook s	Henley	Karachi, &c
	Dumra s	Cole	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday:—

Steamer Kaisar Pohlens for Zanzibar &c.
" Elgin Potts for Genoa &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf &c.
" City of Agra for Liverpool &c
" Peome for Antwerp &c
" Scindea for Liverpool &c
" Naseri for Persian Gulf &c
" Lindenfels for Hamburg &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Floria and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Bohemia from Trieste left Karachi on the 4th instant and is expected here on the 6th instant forenoon.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 2nd instant at 2 p. m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
29	Pontaken	Rangoon
29	Fairport	Calcutta
30	Teesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 4.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—18,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,501 cwts nigerseed 501 cwts kurdeeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Clydesdale s—4 bales hides, A Abdulla; 4,000 cwts cottonseed and 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, T Momraj, 116 tons oil cakes, A Meritz and Co; 504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 1,274 cwts cottonseed, Louis Druyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—17 bales silk, Kakoon, and waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 cwts dilseed and 201 cwts nigerseed, Banes, and Krause; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales wool, B Hurbham; 130 bales wool, M. Ratansee; 31,760, cwts cottonseed. Ralli Brothers.

Scindia s—65 bales wool, Ebji Shivji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—4,000 cwts castorseed and 2,902 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,920 cwts gingellyseed and 1,980 cwts casterseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,100 cwts castorseed, 15,140 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts myrabollams and 6,600 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 6,300 cwts cottonseed and 26,900 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 560 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 283 bales cotton waste and fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,600 cwts gingellyseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 poppyseed, 1,606 cwts rapeseed and 10,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 55 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

City of Agra s—2,600 cwts naussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—2,500 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 861 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bastville s—450 bales cotton, F Vishram and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, J Facheri; 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 610 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 400 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—15,916 cwts teelseed, 2,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elgin s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—712 bales skins, Max Klein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—500 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

Mayori Maru s—300 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—2 bales twist H Cawasji; 125 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 40 bales twist C Bamonji and Co; 28 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 23 chests opium, J Samurmull; 25 chests opium Sassoon J. David and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru s—200 bales twist Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 10 bales twist G Dossa and Co; 200 bales twist M B Kalsha.

Devanha s—81 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru s—300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th January 1909.

648.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant:—

To-day Tuesday 5th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subjects.—Battalion Drill, Sections 91, to 101, 109 to 118 Part III, Infantry Training 1905.

Wednesday 6th Instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

649.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

650.—Saturday 9th Instant.—"E." Company. (Cyclists) will ride to Peona. Fort and Colaba members fall in at the Bandstand at 4 p.m. prompt, and Byculla members at Byculla Bridge at 4-15 p.m. prompt.

Dress.—Uniform with helmets, rifles, belts, bandoliers, side arms, haversacks waterbottles and forage caps to be carried.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	4	13	25	0	54
Suez	4	13	35	0	58

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (27-12-08.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tali and Kunnan (2-1-09.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SMITH—January 1, at West Kensington Doctor Sidney Smith, M. D., of Bombay. By Cable.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOLESWORTH—December 21, at Binsar, Almora, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Molesworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ILLIUS—GILL—December 30, at St. John's Church, Guntur, by the Rev. J. Harrison, Captain John Warwick Illius, Indian Medical Service, to Marion Elizabeth Fleming Gill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill, of Guntur.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station.
Commissioner and Mrs Booth Tucker at the Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 7th, Full Moon, 7h. 42·7m. p.m.; Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Farewell Entertainment to the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby, University Hall, 5-40 p.m. Reception to Professor Lees-Smith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Thursday, January 7.—Bombay High Court reopens after the Christmas vacation. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 30 p.m. Bombay Hunt the Kennels. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.

Friday, January 8.—Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 17m.

Saturday, January 9.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana: Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.

Sunday, January 10.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Sun rises 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.

Monday, January 11.—Sun rises, 7h·14m. Sun sets 6h. 19m.

THE NATIONAL DIARY FOR 1909.—It is the 15th issue of a useful pocket note-book, published by the Madras Ripon Press. It contains a variety of useful information and gives on the page for each day the corresponding vernacular dates.

MISSING STEWARD.—A report has been made to the Bombay Police by the Chief Officer of the s. s. "Marmora" that Andrew Scott Nelson, (20), steward on board that steamer, left as usual at 10. p.m. on Saturday last and has not been heard of since.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Moyori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m., on the 6th idem.

MR. RUTTON J. TATA OF BOMBAY.—The name of Mr. Rattan Tata, of York House, London, is mentioned as one of the most generous supporters of the newly founded Indian Seamen's Club, London, formed to give lascars while in port a place of social intercourse, of which Dr. Pollen has been appointed honorary secretary.

PARSI LADIES ON THE CONGRESS PLATFORM.—A noteworthy feature of the Madras Congress was the presence of several well-known Parsi ladies on the platform, among whom were Lady Mehta, Mrs. Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Vatcha, Miss Framji Petit, Mrs. Bahadurji, etc.

THE KHOJA SAJJANBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of December 1908 the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,911. Among them the number of new admissions was 411, classified as stated below:—Men 140, women 111, children 160; total 411. The average daily attendance was 62.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. S. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

Entr' Acte.....	The Polar Star ..... Sousa
Overture	Mirella ..... Gounod
Selection	Haddon Hall..... Sullivan
Valse	Dolores ..... Waldteufel
Selection	The Grand Mogul..Andrau
Berceuse	Quand tu Chantes..Gouned

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEOGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p. m. to-day:—

Polka	Boshaft..... Ziehrer
Three Dances	
Henry VIII.	No. 1 Morris, No. 2 Shepherds, No. 3 Torch ..... German
Selection.....	Carmen ..... Bilzets
Valse.....	Pitchonnetta ..... Aug Bose
Selection ...	...A Life on the Ocean..... Binding
Polka Song ...	La Petite ton Kenoise ..... Scotte

ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.—Dagadia Dulla, a Hindu, was passing along the Kamatipura Road on Saturday afternoon when Mahadeo Pandu, another Hindu, seeing him going towards the Theatre with a long pendant gold earring jumped at him and gave him a blow on the chest and a slap on the face with one hand and tried to snatch off the earring with the other. The complainant cried out, "Thief, thief," and the accused attempted to run away, but he was chased by a police seyoy and arrested. Inspector Carter charged him before Mr. Dastur, Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. "NORTH BROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander C. B. Henley, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi with the following details:—For Karachi—1 officer, Army Ordnance Department; 2 N. C. Officers, R.G.A.; 28 N. C. Officers, men, 121st Pioneer; 1 Lascar Ordnance Department; 2 followers. For Aden—7 men R. G. A.; 1 agent, wife and child, S. and T. Corps; 17 men, 113th Infantry; and 1 Lascar Ordnance Department.

BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged A. E. Jones, F. T. MacLean and S. G. Robinson with begging insolently. The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday morning the accused were caught by Inspector Morris in Elphinstone Circle. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 jostled Mr. Latey of the Alliance Bank, and No. 1 caught hold of him. They then begged of him. Accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were discharged. The first accused was further charged with deserting the Workhouse and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were charged with wandering without visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

One G. Saynor was charged with wandering without visible means of subsistence. He was also ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

RAO BAHADHUR SETALWAD.

Congratulations from the Bar.

Mr. R. S. Pundit, Barrister-at-law, on behalf of the barristers practising in the Police Courts, congratulated Mr. Chunilal, H. Setalwad, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday on his resuming the seat on the Bench after the Christmas vacation on his Worship being conferred the title of Rao Bahadhur, in recognition of his services by Government.

Mr. Oliveira, pleader, on behalf of the pleaders, said that he considered that by conferring upon him the title Government had honoured the members of the Bar practising in that court, because his Worship was raised to the bench from among them.

The Magistrate thanked the members of the Bar for the kind expressions, remarking that among the many congratulations received by him he valued none more than those from the members of the Bar, because he always considered himself a member of the Bar first and a Magistrate afterwards.

THE YEAR'S VINTAGE.

Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co., send us the following Vintage Report for the year just concluded:

Bordeaux.—The flowering took place under very favourable conditions, the weather remaining fine for practically the whole summer. We have reason to hope that some good wines will be made. The "Oidium" which prevailed in the spring has been checked all over, and as a consequence 1908's will be better than at first anticipated. 1907's have developed very well and are now nice light and bouquetted wines, while 1905's have become quite remarkable, and are in good condition for immediate bottling.

Burgundy.—The weather was somewhat unfavourable in the early spring and the few wines made early in September will taste green, but thanks to the warm weather at the end of the Vintage these made later will be superior to the 1907's. The yield is, however, one-quarter less than the average.

Champagne.—The cryptogamic maladies, and particularly the mildew which this year has made great ravages in the Champagne vineyards, have resulted in the destruction of the vintage, which may therefore be put down as nil; there is, however, abundance of supplies of the 1904 and 1906 vintages on the market.

Saumur.—The year has not proved a very successful one, either in quality or quantity, and will not be quoted by shippers as a vintage, the spring frosts materially checked the proper development of the vines and the yield has proved disappointing.

Cognac.—The abnormal weather conditions which reigned during the spring and the first part of the summer considerably reduced the number of grapes but the later warm weather had a very favourable influence on the crop, and although the quantity is very small, inferior to half of an ordinary crop, the quality is most excellent.

GERMANY.—The 1908 vintage will not turn out so badly as at first expected as the warm weather that prevailed towards the end of the vintage did wonders. The quality will be rather better than medium and the quantity above expectation.

PORTUGAL.—The gathering took place in admirable weather, which continued during the whole of the vintage operations, and as a result the wines of 1908 are expected to be exceedingly fine. As regards the quantity of the vintage the yield is about 10 per cent. higher than that of 1907.

SPAIN.—Sherry.—The yield may be considered satisfactory as regards quantity, and the result may be estimated at an increase of 33 per cent. on last year's crop. The "Musts" are in most cases less rich in saccharine than past years, and the vintage will develop into light fine wines, rather than full bodied Olorosos.

Spanish Port or "Tarragon"—An exceptionally cold spring retarded the growth of the vines, but the warm summer weather prevented any great damage, and though the quantity of the yield is distinctly less than that of last year, this is amply compensated for by the excellence of the quality.

MADEIRA.—The vintage this year though excellent in quality is rather deficient in quantity.

SICILY.—Marsala.—Owing to the lack of rain the grapes did not ripen properly, and it is calculated that the production of wine will be quite one-third less than last year, the quality being but moderate.

ITALY.—The weather throughout Italy during the year having been fine and favourable to the Vines, and there being an absence of disease of any kind, the result has been both good as regards quality and quantity.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Dec. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 11th Dec. 1908.	For week ending 11th Dec. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 11th Dec. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	779	28	802
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	19	775	26	804
Vessels transported	12	559	25	616
Vessels attended to	3	65	3	78
Vessels warped	1	13	1	35

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, December 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. James Scott, personal Assistant to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, to be Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—

Captain J. W. McCoy, I.M.S. Captain L. B. Scott, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain H. A. J. Gidney, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

JUDICIAL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Bar-at-Law, one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be the Chief Judge of that Court in the vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Sir William Ovens Clark, Kt., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., on the 13th instant.

The King has approved of the following promotions among Officers of the Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Dated 10th August, 1908, Bernard Scott, Controller of Military Accounts; dated 11th August, 1908, Thomas Hume Henderson, Controller of Military Accounts; dated 19th September, 1908, George Henry Cooper Colomb, Commandant, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Captains to be Majors.—Dated 8th October, 1908, Walter Henry Norman, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse); George Batthyany Sanford, Civil Employ, Punjab; Henry George Young, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse); Kenlis Edward Nangle, 96th Berar Infantry; Thomas Lane Ormiston, Civil Employ, Burma; Henry Warwick Berthon, Political Employ, Bombay; Stephen Henry Edmund Nicholas, 95th Russell's Infantry; Walter William Frederick Charles Musgrave, 72nd Punjabis; Alexander Cecil Gabbett, 87th Punjabis; Henry James Riddell, 48th Pioneers; Frank Evelyn Coningham, 9th Gurkha Rifles; and Al

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE "INDIAN ARMY PAY."

THE "PIONEER":—The announcement made on all parades in India, on New Year's Day, regarding the increase of pay to officers and men of the Native Army, was foreshadowed in the King's Message two months ago. The 1st of January was well chosen for the formal announcement, as being the day on which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at the Delhi Durbar of 1877, which great historical event has been since kept in mind by the annual Proclamation Parades. For some time past the question of increasing the pay of all ranks of the Indian Army has engaged the attention of Government, and various schemes have been considered. Lord Kitchener devoted his personal attention to the subject; and but for the outlay involved in the reorganisation and redistribution of the garrison, the provision of mobilisation stores, war material, etc, it is probable that something would have been done a year or two ago. It was, however, necessary to carry out these measures in the first instance, so as to organise the defensive strength of India on modern lines, secure a high standard of efficiency in training, and provide for mobilisation on the largest scale. The expenditure has been heavy, but it is now drawing to a close; and although some of the charges have become permanent, there have not been any extravagant additions to the military budget. In fact, certain economies are being enforced, and it is hoped to curtail expenditure in the future—in spite of the demands made by the War Office in respect of Home charges. This being the case, provision can now be made for improving the prospects of all ranks in the Indian Army. The delay in carrying out this reform has not been without it advantages. Various concessions in the matter of "half-mounting" allowances, forage, etc., have been granted while the larger scheme was maturing, and the pension rules have been improved. Finally, comes the increase of pay, which has been patiently waited for and which should meet all the expectations formed. The following details will serve to show how the increase of pay has been arranged. Taking the Native Officers first, the new scheme abolishes varying rates of pay in the same rank: the pay of the highest grade will be given to all. Thus, in the Silladar cavalry, Ressaldars have hitherto drawn Rs. 250 or Rs. 200 per month, Ressaidars Rs. 150 or Rs. 120, and Jemadars Rs. 80 or Rs. 65; in the few non-Silladar regiments Jemadars have received Rs. 60 or Rs. 50. In the Infantry, the Subadars' pay has been Rs. 100 or Rs. 80, and that of Jemadars Rs. 50 or Rs. 40. In future, all officers will receive the higher rate of pay in each rank, a very material addition to their incomes. As regards the rank-and-file all non-commissioned officers and men in Silladar cavalry are given an increment of Rs. 3 per month, the pay of the sowar thus rising from Rs. 31 to Rs. 34. In all other units, such as non-Silladar cavalry, artillery, sappers and miners and infantry an increase of Rs. 2 is granted. The infantry form, of course, the bulk of the Indian Army, and the sepoy will now draw Rs. 11 instead of Rs. 9. There is also to be a free ration of firewood, a concession which will be much appreciated, especially in Northern India. These are the changes which have been announced on parade. The Government have not, however, been forgetful of the British Officers, of the Indian [illegible]y, whose claims to consideration have been long admitted. An Order has been issued raising the pay-of-rank of captains from Rs. 374 to Rs. 400 and of subalterns from Rs. 225 to Rs. 280. In addition to this, important changes have been made in regimental staff pay. In the cavalry, 2nd squadron commanders will receive Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 210, and 3rd and 4th squadron commanders Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 180. In the infantry 3rd and 4th double company commanders will receive Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 125: the pay of 2nd double company commanders is already Rs. 200. It will be seen that there has been a simplification of the rates of pay, and this will save an enormous amount of clerical and accountant work when officers are holding officiating appointments. Some anomalies in the rates of cavalry and infantry pay have also been swept away. Under the old system the difference in the pay of cavalry and infantry commandants was Rs. 100 per month and that of Second-in-Command Rs. 50, but between 2nd squadron commanders and 2nd double company commanders it was only Rs. 10. Between 3rd and 4th squadron commanders and double company commanders it was Rs. 55. Now the difference in commandants' pay will still be Rs. 100, but in the other staff-ranks mentioned it will be uniformly Rs. 50 in favour of the cavalry officer. The 2nd squadron commander has hitherto been the worst paid officer, comparatively, and it is satisfactory to see that his interests have been looked after. On the whole the increase of pay to the Indian Army is a most generous one, and the annual expenditure of between forty and fifty lakhs on such an object is beyond criticism. There has been so great a rise in the cost of living that the Indian soldier has been hard pressed to make both ends meet; and he has seen wages increasing all round in the open labour market, which he was free to enter instead of following military service. Now he will be well paid, and, as in former days, he will be anxious to serve on with the colours until his time for pension comes. There will no longer be the desire to return to civil life at the end of three years, in the ranks, and regiments will retain a larger proportion of highly-trained and seasoned men. Recruiting will improve, for fewer men will be wanted, and officers will be able to pick and choose among those who offer themselves for enlistment. Reasonably long service will once more be the rule, and the standard of efficiency will be higher in every rank. The improved prospects offered to the Native Officers will also have a marked effect, and promotion in the commissioned ranks will be more eagerly sought after. Hitherto a Jemadar on Rs. 65 per month has been practically no better off than senior non-commissioned officer, for his expenses increase out of all proportion to his step in rank. The British Officers also should be content with their lot for they receive substantial advantages in most instances. Lord Kitchener has been, as usual, very thorough in his work, and the results are good. The Indian Army will warmly appreciate all that he has done in their behalf, and their acknowledgments are also due to Government for having sanctioned the proposals which he submitted in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—All those interested in higher education in India, especially in its progress in the Bombay Presidency, will read with deep interest the letter of the Bombay Government to the Registrar of the Bombay University, proposing drastic changes in the existing curriculum. The lack of thoroughness of the average Indian student which is partly the outcome of the present system, and which has been deplored by all conscientious educationists in India, has evidently been recognised by Sir George Clarke; and with characteristic energy he has determined to alter the conditions which encourage superficiality in education. To this end he proposes that the present curriculum should be considerably lightened, in order that a higher standard of attainment and greater thoroughness should become possible. He points out that education has suffered from too many examinations and the taking of too many subjects, and that there is no rational continuity of study with the natural sequence that the results of higher education in the Presidency have been disappointing. A high standard of excellence is rarely attained on either the Arts or the Science side, and with few exceptions, the University does not produce graduates evincing capacity for original work. His Excellency's object is to devise such a curriculum as shall discourage the quest of mark as contrasted with the pursuit of knowledge and to introduce such changes of method and procedure as shall cause intellectual training, rather than the accumulation of ill-digested knowledge, to become the primary aim of the University.

With regard to examinations, certain sweeping changes are suggested. The first is the abolition of the Matriculation examination, which is becoming unwieldly and causes much difficulty as regards the provision of proper accommodation. The Colleges are to conduct their own matriculation examinations a check being imposed on individual idiosyncracies by the sending to the Board of Examiners of the question papers and a certain number of marked papers for review. This change if carried out will, we predict, excite a good deal of criticism, and we do not see how the difficulty of obtaining an equal standard is to be overcome. As a matter of detail we venture to suggest as an improvment that Colleges should set their own papers but exchange, for marking, the candidates' papers, with other colleges. We do not know if there is any serious obstacle to carrying out such an arrangement. It would obviate some of the criticisms that will almost certainly be made.

The exchange of the Previous Examination for College Examinations, to test progress during the first year, is a step in the right direction and will do much to discourage cram and substitute real knowledge therefor. Another useful change is the elimination from the College Entrance Examinations of astronomy and physics and the substitution of nature study and elementary hygiene. The first year's course for all students is to consist of English, a second language, mathematics and elementary science, actual work to be done in the laboratory. The second subject is to be regarded as subsidiary, special attention being paid to the other three subjects. After the first year the student is to elect either for an Arts or a Science course, the first to comprise English the second language selected, and mathematics or logic, and the Science course to include English essay and precis writing only, and one of the following groups:—(a) Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics (b) Chemistry, Botany, Physical Geography (c) Botany, Zoology, Physical Geography.

The Intermediate Examination of the University will follow the second year's course, and at this stage the student, if he wishes to fit himself for commerce, is to take up a complete commerce course. This appears to us to be an admirable suggestion, as commerce will attain a higher status than it has hitherto held in Indian eyes, through being given an honourable place in University Education; and many a young man, it may be hoped will turn his abilities in this direction rather than in that of the overstocked legal profession. The third year's course of study will be a continuation of that chosen either on the Arts or Science side in the second year, with the addition of an optional subject on the Arts side.

One most important suggestion which, if carried out, should bear good fruit, is that no degree should be conferred on any student who does not possess a sound knowledge of Indian History from the beginning of the Moghul period, and of the general principles of British Administration. The Indian student is notoriously ignorant of both these subjects, and his ignorance has led to much of the present misconception and also to much of the absurd writing which has disfigured the pages of the Indian Press. If a thorough knowledge of Indian History be insisted on, we may hope to see a considerable improvement in this respect. Another eminently sound suggestion is the raising of the age at which a youth may begin his University training. Sixteen is obviously far too early an age for a boy's brain to be subjected to the strain of a University course. The immaturity of the Indian College student places him under grave disadvantages as regards true intellectual development, compared with under-graduates in Western Universities. The suggestion that in the case of technical subjects, no questions should be set which can be answered in the terms of the text-books, is also excellent. The parrot-like learning of any subject especially technical ones, should be discouraged in every possible way, and the existence of such a rule would be a great incentive to the acquirement of a real understanding of the subject as apart from a superficial memorisation. The reduction of the vacation to four months is a useful proposal. The length of the present vacation undoubtedly tends to interrupt for too great a period, the continuity of thought and mental discipline that are so important to preserve during the years of student life. Taken as a whole the proposals are framed so as to bring about a very great advance in higher education, and to some extent also a beneficial effect upon national character; and a long forward step will have been taken if the Senate of the University will proceed to put them into effect with the least delay possible.

GLIMPSES and flashes of humour in official documents are few and far between, and are generally of an unconscious type. It appears that a new code-book has recently been introduced for purposes of communication between the Mother-country and her Colonies, and owing to a misunderstanding a message despatched in the language of the old code was translated with the aid of the new one. The message should have read, "Please ask Johnson to report alterations in six locomotive boilers." It was decoded as follows: "Can you sell Johnson 31 cwt. of hopeless lunatics!"

MR. JAMES SHEIL, the London ex-Magistrate whose death is announced, had a keen sense of humour, and at times a remarkably bitter tongue. He was a bachelor, a keen horsemen, a lover of animals generally, and terribly severe on cruelty cases, hooligans of all sorts, and wife-beaters, though he was somewhat of a misogynist. Mr. Partridge sat on alternate days with Mr. Sheil for a long while, and a horse case came up before the former. The animal was brought before Mr. Partridge, who conscious of his lack of technical knowledge—told the applicant to bring the horse next day, remarking: "Mr. Sheil is a better judge of a horse than I am." The matter was settled in the morning, but when an applicant that day wanted matrimonial advice he was told, "Come again to-morrow. Mr. Partridge is a better judge of a woman than I am." The men in the Services were dear to Mr. Sheil, and soldiers or sailors who were charged with "simple drunks" found him lenient. "You men earn your money like horses and spend it like asses," was his remark to a bluejacket who had been using his liberty more for the benefit of a licensee than himself. To women he was distinctly bitter at times, and on one occasion, after some street row, he told the women before him that it was a pity one half were not killed by the other half, who would then be hanged.

THE BRONTES.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Clement Shorter's book, "The Brontes; Life and Letters" (London: Hodder and Stroughton) has been looked forward to with much interest. The writer has been at work on the subject for a long time, and eleven years ago he published a book, "Charlotte Bronte and Her Circle." Since then he has obtained a large quantity of fresh material, including many unpublished letters. In order to make the work complete he has incorporated with it the letters included in Mrs. Gaskell's standard biography; so that these two Volumes of 900 pages contain a complete account of the lives of Charlotte Bronte and the other members of her family. The main features of the story as recorded by Mrs. Gaskell are unaltered, but much detail has been added, and some points on which the biographer went astray have been corrected.

FRIENDS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Charlotte Bronte's correspondence was very large, considering the extent to which her time was taken up by literary work and household duties, Most of her letters are to private friends, especially her life-long and most intimate friend, Ellen Nussey, to whom there are a great number of letters in these volumes. Taken in the mass, this correspondence with private friends to whom she opens her mind greatly increases our opinion of her character — of her affectionate disposition and sympathetic nature. Her correspondence with Mr. William Smith Williams in connection with the publication of her novels has a far wider range, and gives us a valuable insight into her literary tastes and opinions. Thackeray was the literary god of Charlotte Bronte's idolatry and that great writer's approval of Jane Eyre was very gratifying to her. She corresponded with G. H. Lewes, and broke a lance with him on the merits of Jane Austen. Her circle of literary acquaintances gradually widened until it included such eminent writers as Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Gaskell, with whom she was on terms of personal friendship; Southey and Sydney Dobell, the "spasmodic poet." She met Matthew Arnold during a visit to Miss Martineau at Ambleside, and he writes:—"I talked to Miss Bronte (passed 30 and plain, with expressive grey eyes, though) of her curates, of French novels, and her education in a school at Brussels." Of him she wrote to a friend:—"Striking and prepossessing in appearance, his manner displeases from its seeming foppery. . . . I was told, however, that he improved upon acquaintance. So it was. Ere long a real modesty appeared under his assumed conceit, and some genuine intellectual aspirations, as well as high intellectual acquirements, displaced superficial affectations." Referring to his vague and unsettled theological opinions, she says:—Most unfortunate for him, doubtless, has been the untimely loss of his father." What would that very superior person, Matthew Arnold, have thought of these patronising opinions by a lady novelist from a Yorkshire personage? R. H. Horne sent her his farthing epic, "Orion," with which she was greatly pleased. Old Melbourne residents will remember the singular figure of "Orion" Horne, who lived in Victoria for about 17 years, and was often to be seen in the street of Melbourne. Charlotte Bronte mentions a faithful portrait of him, "with his imaginative forehead and somewhat foolish-looking mouth and chin, indicating that mixed character which I should think he owns." She says that his tragedy, "The Death of Marlowe," reminds her of some of the best of Dumas' dramatic places.

AT A BRUSSELS SCHOOL.

The novels of Charlotte were, to an extent seldom found in writers of fiction, based on persons whom she had known. She invented few characters, if any though they were all more or less altered or idealised in passing through the alembic of her fervid imagination. The identification of them is an interesting part of the Bronte biographer's duty. No part of Charlotte's history has been more discussed than her life at the Pensionnat Heger, Brussels, and her relations with M. Constantin Hegar. M. Paul Emanuel in "Villette" was undoubtedly suggested by M. Heger, her first impression of whom as described in a letter to her friend, Ellen Nussey, was not flattering. "He is professor of rhetoric, a man of power as to mind but very choleric and irritable in temperament. A little black being with a face that varies in expression. Sometimes he borrows the lineaments of an insane tomcat sometimes those of a delirious hyena; occasionally . . . he assumes an air not above 100 degrees removed from mild and gentleman-like." Miss Wheelwright, a fellow pupil at the Pensionnat informed Mr. Shorter that Charlotte certainly admired M. Heger, as did all his pupils. When in London in the height of her fame, Charlotte told Miss Wheelwright that she no longer corresponded with M. Heger. He had mentioned in one letter that his wife did not like the correspondence, and he therefore asked her to send her letters to another address. "I stopped writing at once," said Charlotte. "I would not have dreamt of writing to him when I found it was disagreeable to his wife; certainly I would not write unknown to her." There is no doubt that Madame Heger was jealous of Charlotte Bronte, and hated her in her later years; but this may be accounted for, as Mr. Shorter points out by the scathing portraits given of her by the novelist as Madame Beck and Mlle. Reuter.

OFFERS OF MARRIAGE.

Charlotte Bronte, although plain, was not wanting in suitors. Her first was her friend Ellen Nussey's brother Henry, a curate in Sussex. After being refused by the daughter of his former vicar, he proposed to Charlotte Bronte, who considered that they were not suited to one another, and that she did not care enough for him. In asking her to be his wife, he intimated that he would want one to take care of his pupils. In a letter to Ellen she says:—"Altogether, the letter is written without cant or flattery, and in a common-sense style, which does credit to his judgment." She wrote to her suitor, saying that her answer to proposal must be a "decided negative." She describes what she imagines the kind of woman who would suit him for a wife, and tells him that she will never for the sake of attaining the distinction of matrimony, and escaping the stigma of an old maid, take a worthy man whom she is conscious she cannot render happy. A little later she declined an offer of marriage from Mr. Bryce a young Irish clergyman. After she had seen him only once, she received from him a letter which proved to be a declaration of attachment and proposal of matrimony, "expressed in the ardent language of the sapient young Irishman." She refused the offer, and within six months he was dead. When she saw him he was a strong, athletic-looking man, but he had since fallen into delicate health, and he broke a blood vessel. A more persistent suitor was Mr. James Taylor, a partner in Smith, Elder, and Co.'s Indian firm. While he was in India he corresponded with her, and Mr. Shorter says that one marked fact revealed by her letters at this time is that Mr. Taylor had taken a firmer hold on her mind and heart than she had been conscious of hitherto, and that had the "little man," as she called him, come hastily over from Bombay "he might most certainly have won for his wife one of the most distinguished authors of her time." But he never saw her again, as when he returned to England in 1850 she was dead. He married a widow in 1863, the ceremony being performed by the Rev James Moorhouse, afterward successively Bishop of Melbourne and Manchester.

The find offer was from the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, who came as curate to her father in 1844, when Charlotte was 28 years old. She was not at first favourably impressed by him, and in a letter to Ellen Nussey wrote:—"I cannot for my life see those interesting germs of goodness in him you discovered; his narrowess of mind always strikes me chiefly." It was not until eight years later that he made an offer of marriage. Charlotte Bronte, with the novelist's vivid pen, gives an account of the proposal, and of her father's indignant refusal. It was after tea, and Mr. Nicholls had been sitting with Mr. Bronte, when he came into the room where she was. Like lightning it flashed on her what was coming. He entered, and stood before her. "Shaking from head to foot, looking deadly pale, speaking low, vehemently yet with difficulty, he made me for the first time feel what it cost a man to declare affection where he doubts response. . . . He spoke of sufferings he had borne for months, of sufferings he could endure no longer, and craved leave for some hope." But Mr. Bronte flew into such a rage that Charlotte made haste to promise that she would refuse the offer. Nearly a year and a half later her father gave his consent, and the marriage took place in June, 1854. Their married life lasted only nine months. In a letter written two months after marriage to Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte says:—"My life is different from what it used to be. May God make me thankful for it! I have a good, kind, attached husband, and every day my own attachment to him grows stronger." Her last words, recorded by Mrs. Gaskell, were very pathetic, and refute suggestions which have been made that the marriage was not happy. In a moment of consciousness she saw her husband's woeworn face, and caught the sound of some murmured words of prayer that God would spare her, "Oh!" she whispered, "I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us; we have been so happy."

TATTOOING.

"Highest Class, Electric in all colours, Unique Designs, from 2s. 6d." So the advertisement runs, writes George A. Birmingham in the "Pall Mall." It appears in the Christmas number of a good monthly magazine, and it "gives us furiously to think." Plainly the artist—the gentleman who does the tattooing calls himself an artist—expects to attract clients, patients, sitters, customers, or whatever the victims of a tattoer are properly called. But who are his public? The sailor, of course, loves to be tattooed, but then the number of able seamen who buy a shilling magazine must be small. If the advertisement is meant to appeal to mariners, would it not be more profitably placed in some periodical devoted to the discussion of marine stores, oilskin coats, and such matters? But the amazing thing figures here among the fountain pens, face powder, roll-top desks, "art photographs," and typewriters, things which the common sailor uses very little. Who among the purchasers of such articles is likely to want to have a unique design permanently imprinted on his chest? Who, of the class which does its writing at a roll-top desk, will be willing to pay a sum ranging from 2s. 6d. for perhaps his own monogram, up to some vaguely vast amount, say £10, for an artistic arabesque?

A friend, whom I consulted as to the object of this advertisement, reminds me of a story told by R. L. Stevenson about a South Sea Island princess who refused to marry an otherwise eligible Englishman because he was not tattooed. His condition offended her sense of modesty. He seemed to her to be more naked than a man ought to be even in a tropical climate. My friend suggests that English maidens may perhaps feel as that lady did. If they do the advertisement explains itself at once. Recognising that an enormous number of men, all the lovers of the maidens, must want to be tattooed, the artist leaped at the golden opportunity and published his name, address, and terms. But I can hardly suppose that many ladies are making this demand. There may be one here and there who feels strongly on this subject, but there cannot possibly be many. There cannot be enough to make it worth while to publish an advertisement designed for no one else except these lovers.

Professor Lombroso has noted the fact that criminals are fond of being tattooed. It seems a curious taste in men whose professional success must depend largely on their not being easily recognised; but the fact, to judge by the statistics quoted, is undeniable. But do habitual criminals read Christmas numbers published at a shilling? It is sincerely to be hoped that they do. The amount of genuine Christmas feeling conveyed to the readers of this particular magazine would be enough to soften the heart and change the life of any criminal. If he reads it he is a saved man. But then why the advertisement? Since tattooing is a symptom of the criminal's wicked life, is it not mere folly to appeal to him to be tattooed again, in the very periodical which is converting him? No man advertises whisky on the cover of a temperance tract I feel sure that it is not the criminal classes whom the artist expects to attract, because the criminal would give up the habit of being tattooed the moment the Christmas number turned his thoughts to better ways of living. The advertiser, an acute business man, knows this.

I find on looking up the subject, that a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" once asked one of these artists who his clients were. The interview took place a very long time ago. The answer was so startling that I think it must have been meant to put the interviewer off the true scent. "Many noblemen," said the artist, "and several ladies." Can we believe this? Of course peers are very exclusive and quite rightly particular about not associating too freely with common people. It is possible that they may get tattooed with a view to recognising each other in Turkish baths, and so being spared the unpleasantness of entering into conversation there with men of the common herd. But surely the object might be more easily attained. A duke for instance, might keep in his favourite bath a special sheet with a deep gold fringe running round it. An earl would naturally wear his belt. A baron could quite easily hang a label round his neck. There are a dozen other things which might be done, all simpler and less painful than having a coronet tattooed on the calf of the leg. I am convinced that the artist pulled the interviewer's leg when he said that he operated on noblemen. But he must have had some object in view. He must have wanted to conceal something—a business secret, perhaps.

The truth seems to be that wealthy people get their children tattooed in infancy with a view to being able to recognise them again in after-life. Everybody knows that the heirs of great fortunes are usually stolen during their childhood by gipsies. They turn up again in the end as claimants to ancestral demesnes. A few of them are recognised by the birth-marks on their bodies; but there are immense numbers of heirs who have no birth-marks. What is wanted in their case is something indelible on the chest, or leg; in fact, a tattooed design The advertisement is meant to catch the eyes of the parents of such children. They are all rich, otherwise their heirs would not be stolen. A sum ranging from half-a-crown upwards is proving to them. They all want unique designs. A commonplace anchor or a heart pierced by an arrow would simply lead to the identification of the wrong heir. They are just the people who would buy and carefully study shilling Christmas numbers; so the advertisement is well placed. Naturally, the artist would not be too frank to the "Pall Mall Gazette" representative. He might be afraid, if the truth came out, that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would step in and prosecute the mothers who submitted their helpless babes to his needle.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOTORING IN WINTER.

The woman who drives her own motor and she who is strong enough to brave the winter winds in an uncovered auto, finds leather one of the most convenient materials for wear, writes our lady correspondent. Leather this season is so beautifully dressed that it may have all the appearance of the finest cloth. Coats, hats, gloves, muffs, and blouses, as well as waistcoats, are made in the most charming colours. Pale blue, rose, Nile green as well as the softest of greys or the buff that was so much liked a generation ago, all come out most successfully in leather. The coat lining of leather, which is buttoned inside and is adjustable, is one of the most useful things I have noted lately, but for sheer charm I was attracted by the blouse of pale doeskin, made after the Russian model, and an article much more becoming for many figures than the far coats of the cheaper pelts. These leather blouses are always fastened with special buttons, sometimes of enamel or of silver, and even with pebbles set in enamel. The motor muff of dyed doeskin will appeal to those who like to carry a dress idea out in detail, for in some instances this is more useful than a fur muff. It is of the prevailing pillow size, and is neatly finished with tags of cut leather.

ACCESSORIES.

The number of little etceteras necessary for the proper finish of the morning coats and skirts is legion. The most dainty of blouses are worn in spite of the rigours of our climate, and the last dictate of Fashion is a stock of satin—either black coloured—finished with a large bow just under the left ear. This is usually held by a buckle, which sometimes, is of great value in such styles as buckles of old paste, of enamel, or gold, or of silver. The old shoe-buckles that decorated the dandies of a hundred years ago come in beautifully for the purpose. Buttons, too enamel or of wrought silver are frequentey fixed on a band of ribbon and worn with blouses, to which they give a certain cachet. The belt for morning wear ought to be of soft leather, either to match the coat and skirt or to contrast with it. Blue, pink, white, black, green, and violet are some of the colours in which the newest belts are carried out, and they are invariably fastened with a fancy buckle of some sort.

IS THERE TO BE A DISSOLUTION?

Is there to be dissolution? What can the Government do if it cannot pass first-class measures owing to the opposition of the Lords? The "Saturday Review" says that "a dissolution seems to us to depend on the view Mr. Asquith takes of his chances of success at the polls.

"The rumours of dissolution which are flying from the lips and pens of men may mean nothing," it adds. "As a rule, when members of the Opposition talk about a dissolution being inevitable, the wish is father to the thought. But the remarkable fact about the present political situation is that the responsible leaders of the Unionist Party do not want a dissolution just yet. The talk about dissolving comes from a very different quarter. Mr. Masterman, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, and one of the cleverest of the many clever young men who serve Mr. Asquith, is reported to have used these words at Stratford recently:—

"'The Lords had rushed into an engagement which must end in the abolition of their veto. He himself could not, if he wished to, avoid the issue; no large political party could shirk such an issue. He was not in the inner secrets of the Cabinet, but he felt he could say that the Lords' astonishing, fantastic, and extravagant procedure could not be taken lying down. It was not for the Government to choose the time for the battle so that it suited their enemy; they would choose it to suit themselves. If there were a Veto Bill next January, and a dissolution on that Bill, he would be pleased then to examine the Constitution, claims, privileges, and action of of the Hereditary Chamber.'

"Mr. Masterman is only repeating what the 'Daily News' has been urging for weeks past, and what the 'Westminster Gazette' has begun in its philosophic way to mediate. We do not suggest that the Prime Minister is being driven by his Press and by his young bloods into thinking of a dissolution; we know Mr. Asquith too well for that. Our suggestion is that the Prime Minister is flying kites to see which way the wind sits."

THE BATTLE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"'Anything rather than a dissolution,' is still the motto of some people who call themselves Liberals without realising that the effective work of Liberalism in the British State is almost at an end," writes the "Nation."

"We cannot believe that this will be the final attitude of the Party as a whole. Something much more than the seats of members is at stake. The question is whether the Liberal Party is prepared to fight the battle of the Constitution, or to encounter dissolution in a far more complete and final sense. If it fights it may, we all know, be beaten. But if it goes down fighting it will rise again, and no future Liberal Government will take office without the requisite assurances from the King that the Constitutional means available for compelling the Lords to submit to the will of the people will be put in force. But if, for the sake of a little longer life, it goes to the country with an admission of importance, it will go down without fighting, and will disappear as a force that counts in public life.

"Of one thing we are certain," adds the "Nation." "The life and vigour of the Liberal Party depend on numbers of men and women throughout the country who have no manner of love for politics as a game, but have a very real feeling for political freedom, for economic justice, for humanitarian progress. Hitherto, believing that the Labour Party offered no practical alternative, they have put all their knowledge and fervour into the work of the Liberal Party as the great available instrument of reform. Let them be convinced that this instrument is useless, that its edge is dull and its keenness gone, and they will turn to other ways. They will not lift a finger to put back in power men who can make no effective use of it, and will not risk it in the people's cause. Their revolt may be silent, but it will be final."

In these days of hustle and excitement it is well to be ahead of the times, particularly if you have anything to sell. Such evidently is the opinion of a certain conservative firm of auctioneers (says the "Financial News") who are advertising the sale of two properties to take place at the Mart, at two o'clock precisely, on—June 17, 1909! The idea no doubt is to allow intending purchasers time to find the necessary cash.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
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EXTRACT OF PURE SARSAPARILLA FROM THE FINEST VARIETY OF RED JAMAICA
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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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Be sure WILKINSON'S
you get Sarsaparilla which every BRITISH bottle
Purchasers are respectfully asked to notice this.
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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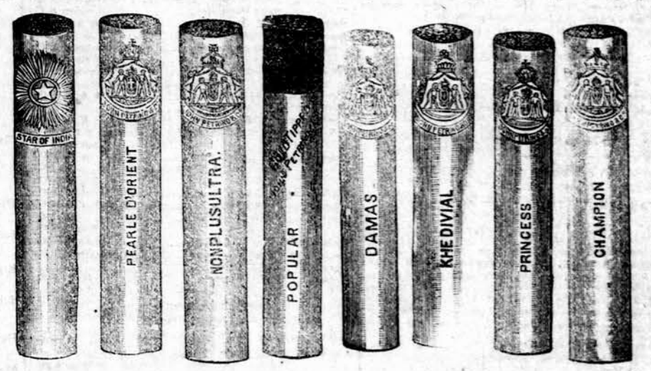

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess " "	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... "	2-8
Pearled' Orient," "	3-4	Khedivial ... "	2-0
Damas " "	2-4	Champion ... "	1-8

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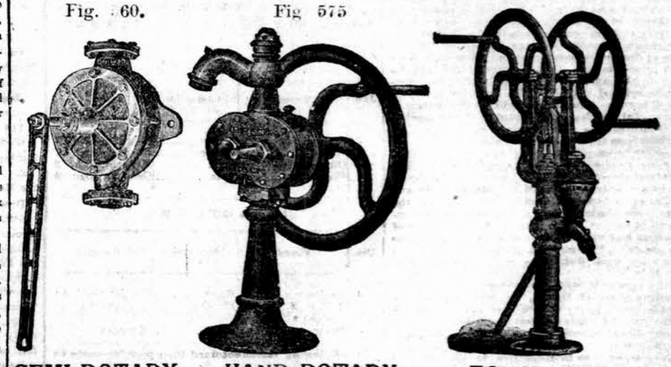
OF ALL KINDS.



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65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 9th January.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 4th January.

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Aga S. Shah's b aus g Manjess.
Aga S. Shah's br e g Peria Doray.
Mr A. J. De'Souza's b aus g Manlock.
Mrs Artin A Essayee's ch aus g Gunner.
Mr W Norton's b aus m Epitome.
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater.
Mr T Harrison's ch e g Child's Guide.

MIDGET PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Najmi 13-3.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Godolphin 13 2 1-2.
Mr G K's ch a h Disfigure 13-2.
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Lassa 13-3.
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13-3.
Mr Adil's ch a h Zari 13-2 3-4.
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2.
Mr Goolam Hyder's b a h Light 13-3.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Good Morning 13-2.
Mr C M Zuvare's g a h Darby 13-2 1-2.
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Caravan 13-3.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3.
Mr Nasralla Andria's b a h Creditor 13-2 3-4.
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Murzook 12-2 3-4.
Mr Syed Naji's ch a g Sahoon 13-2 3-4.
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection 13-2 1-4.
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 13-2.
Mr A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3.
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13-3.
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13-3.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Hazza 13-3½
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Messrs M Goculdass and Syed's ch a h Delerjung 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and Tahar Yanes' b a h Meerdhan.
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Aima
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13-3½
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Wild Poppy
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sialkote
Mr G K's ch a h Moonim
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag b a h Company 14-0
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13-3 1-2
Mr Adil's g a h Colaba
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr Rama Govindjee's bl a h Nusri Pasha
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Mr Newton's b a h Lofan
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic.
Mr R S Forage's g a h Safoog.
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator.
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2.
Mr Syed Naji's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4.
Mr James' ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4.
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h White Gown (5 years).
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Rubio.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor (3 years).
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Henry 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Darwin (4 years).
Mr A Razak's b a h Rodicum 14-0 (4 years).
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's b a h Hundred (5 years).
Mr Naser Hooseen's ch a h Ebrahim 13-3-4 (4 years).
Mr Salim Abdul Rehmain's ch a h Daghestan (4 years).
Mr A K Dakhiel's b a h Chaun 14-0 (5 years).
Mr Hamed Hasamy's g a h Quick Fire
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Zoobair Flag (6 years)
Mr Mahomed Hamdan's g a h Red Breast (4 years).
Mr Kasim Jurjis's b a h Malta 13 3 1-2 (4 years,)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Confederacy 14-0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Pleader II 14-0 (aged).
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Suspicion 14-0 (6 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Reyhazar (6 years).
Messrs M Daya and E Kuseshi's g a h Thuvel 13 3 1-2
Mr Aboo Daya's ch a h Fenjan 13 3-3-4.
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahomed's b a h Zamorin 14-0.
Mr Aboo Baker Abdul Rehman's b a h Patel 14-0 (aged).
Mr A Ameer's b a h Hyder 13-3 (4 years).
Mr Ahmed Yunasee's g a h Subhan (4 years).
Mr Ahmed Bawood's g a h Zanizel.
Mr Tahar Yam's b a h Jadir (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Yanes' b a h Thaboor
Mr Mahomed Yanes' ch a h Racer
Mr Newton's g a h Thourand (4 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Murmarees 13 3 (4 years)
Mr A A Bassam's g a h Barths 13 3 1-4 (5 years)
Mr Yussuff Zard's Roan a h Fruit Salt (4 years)
Mr Pett's b a h Hairgon 13 3 1-2 (6 years)
Mr Ally Deeb's ch a h Brukat (3 years)
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's g a h Muntifig (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's b a h Amerieus (5years)
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's ch a h Royal Standard 14-0 (4 years)
Mr A Tarnim's ch a h New York 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Ally Mishree's b a h Goldman 14-0 (3 years)

THE NEW LILLIPUTS' PLATE.—Distance about 1-2 mile.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Tallyho 13 2½.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 13 2½.
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Patras 13 2½.
Mr Sayed Mahomed's b a h Mundoor 13 3.
Mr Newton's b a h Salar 13 2.
Mr Jawad Koovezy's g a h Harib 13 1½.
Mr A R Tahar's g a h Muslim 13 2½.
Mr Zamil Jeweser's b a h Kasalan 13 1.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Gold Sea 13 3.
Mr A K Dakhiel's ch a h Prime Minister 13 1½.
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Nejdi 13 2.
Mr Kassim Jurjis ch a h Gibraltar 13 2 1-2
Mr G K's ch a h Perkio 13 1 3-4
Mr G K's g a h Melodrama 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Little King 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Budwar 13 3
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Khan Khanan 13 1 3-4
Mr Sheeth bin Saif's ch a h Beyroot 13 3
Mr Newton's g a h Sayar 13 2
Mr Newton's b a h Reuter 13 2 1-2
Mr Ahmed Dawood's ch a h Samire 13 1 1-2
Mr A A Saif's g a h Defence 12 2 3-4
Messrs A JM Saif and R S Forage's b a h Royal Realm 13 3
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13-1½
Mr Mufak's ch a h Field Marshal 13 2½
Mr A Ready Money's g a h Young Achilles 13-2½
Mr Pett's ch a h Pure Gem 13-2
Mr Pett's g a h Siberian 13-3
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Duxion 13-1½
Mr Saleh Awad's ch a h York 13-3
Mr Kareem Ahmed's b a h Hasan Beg 13-3
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's ch a h Eustace 13-2½
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Hyder 13-3
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h First class 13-2 3/4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 4th January.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla has declared a dividend of 14 per cent. per annum for the past half year.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Slovo" points out says our correspondent, that General Kuropatkin's strictures on the facility with which commanding officers scattered medals and orders among their friends are singularly misplaced, seeing that he himself gave a "gold sword of honour," with accompanying medal for valour, to a friend who was, at the time of the service for which the reward was nominally given, abroad in Italy "for his health."

SPORTS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

Nothing could have been more flattering to the sporting ingenuity of Mr. Edwards, the new Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana Club, than the "Pagal" Gymkhana held on the Horse Show ground on Saturday. It was an innovation of the right kind, and it is to be hoped that it will be maintained at least once a month during the off season. Nothing was left undone to cover it with success, and towards that end everything contributed, save and except the grilling temperature of the afternoon. The Band of the 114th Maharattas was in attendance, and the drink shamiana naturally looked attractive. The whole of Poona and Kirkee society appeared on the ground, including General and Mrs. Alderson and several distinguished visitors to the station. It was decidedly interesting to see our eminently sporting General and his equally sporting staff competing in all the seven events. Unhappily, General Alderson failed to secure any of the prizes, but he was to the front in more than one heat with Miss Sergeant, who has just come out from Home and who appeared thoroughly to appreciate the happy phases of military life in an Indian garrison. Mrs. Alderson, whose sister Miss Sergeant is, was unfortunately not well enough to take part in the sport, otherwise she would assuredly have done so, as she takes an exceptional interest in all things connected with sport in Poona. The following details will explain the character of the interesting and amusing programme provided, and if any threw heart and soul into it, it was the ladies, most of whom were rapturous over their own or their friends' victory.

1. TENNIS BALL RACE.—Ladies' nomination. Competitors to ride at a gallop past his lady partner and catch a tennis ball which she threw him. Best of three runs to count. Prize:—Safety pin brooch.—This was by no means a feathery affair, particularly as all the horses galloped past their nominees at full speed. Mr. Carpendale with Miss Marjory McIver, and Mr. Webber with Mrs. Cowie as their respective nominees succeeded in catching the ball, and as Mrs. Carpendale caught it twice while Mr. Waber did so only once.

Also competed:—Major Arnold and Mrs. Westlake, General Alderson and Miss Sergeant, Capt. Ramsden and Mrs D. Stoggett, Mr. Wickham and Miss M. Stoggett, Mr. Wickham and Mrs McIver, Mr. Airy and Miss Humphrey, Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Bain, Major Martin and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Loring and Miss Hutchins, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. E. M. Hutchins, Mr. Pearson and Miss J. McIver, Mr Swinburne and Miss Swinburne, and Mr. Moir and Mrs. Swinburne.

2. LLOYD-LINDSAY RACE.—Ladies' nomination. Lady and partner to run up to a given point, the lady to break a chatty by throwing stones at it, and then both run back to winning post. First pair in to win. Prize:—Clothes Brush—Won in great style by Miss Hutchins and Mr H. Williams.

Also competed:—Major Arnold and Miss Westlake, General Alderson and Miss Sergeant, Captain Ramsden and Miss Terry, Captain Webster, R. A. M. C., and Miss. Staggett, Mrs. Gardner and Miss D. Staggett, Mr. Hamilton and Mrs. Iner, Mr. H. R. Bremner and Mrs. Bain, Major E. E. Martins and Mrs. McGill, Mr. Laring and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. H. Pearson and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Carpendale and Mrs. Sonales, Mrs. Eales and Mrs. M. M. Kery, Mrs. Robinson. and Miss Burlton, Mr. Lowman and Miss J. McIver, Mr. Wickham and Miss Swinburne, Mr. Trotter and Miss Hitchins, Colonel Barter and Miss Wilson (won second heat), Mrs. Webber and Mrs. Swinburne, and Major Swinburne and Mrs. Sloggett.

3. CHHROOT AND UMBRELLA RACE.—Competitors to stand in line holding their ponies with their saddles off and on the ground. On the signal "off" they were to (1) Saddle their ponies, (2) light a cheroot, (3) open the umbrella, (4) mount and gallop to winning post. First in with cheroot a light and umbrella open, right side out, to win. Prize E. P. Mug.—Won by Mr. Carpendale. All the competitors arrived home with their umbrerellas in shreds, and to make matters worse, some of the umbrealllas belonged to ladies.

Also competed:—Major Arnold, General Alderson, Capt. Ramsden, Mr. H. K. Bremner, Major E. E. Martin, Mr. E. Loring, Mr. Williams, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Holmes, Mr. P. O. Brown, Mr. Earles, Major Swinburne, Mr. Webber, Mr. Wickham, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Cassim Shah.

4. POTATO AND SPOON RACE.—Ladies to choose their partners. Lady and partner to run hand in hand to winning post, the lady with spoon in her right hand, the man with a potato in spoon in left hand. If a potato is dropped during the Race, it must be picked up with the spoon only and the pair must not disengage their hands. First pair in with potatos in spoons to win. Prize —Scent spray.—Won by Mr. Ellis and Miss Burlton; 2nd, General Alderson and Miss Sergeant.

Also competed:—Major Arnold and Miss Westlake, Capt. Webster, R.A.M.C., Capt. Ramsden Mr. Airy, Mr. Bremner and Mrs. Bains, Major Swinborne and Miss M. Sloggett, Mr. Loring and Miss Hutchins, Mr. Williams and Miss E. M. Hutchens, Mr. Carpendale and Miss Hutchins, Mr. Pearson and Miss M. McIver, Mr. Lowman and Miss McIver, Mr Fanshawe and Miss Pemberton, Mr Webber and Mrs. Fanschawe, Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Humphre. Colonel Wilson and Miss Wilson, Capt. Trotter and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel Barter and Mrs. Smales, Major Martin and and Mrs Miss Air, Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Swinburne, and Major Hocken and Mrs. Hocken.

5. NEEDLE AND THREAD RACE.—Ladies' nomination. Each competitor was given a needle and on a given signal gallop off with it to his partner, who threaded it with a piece of thread she had been provided with and gallop back with it to winning post. First in with needle properly threaded to win. Prize—Photo frame.—Won by Mr. Wickham and Miss Sloggett.

Also competed:—Major Arnold and Miss Westlake, General Alderson and Miss Sergeant, Capt. Ramsden and Miss Terry, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Carpendale and Miss McIver, Mr. Airy and Mrs. Coure, Mr. Bremner and Mrs. Bain, Major Martin and Mr. McGill, Major Swinburne and Mrs. Swinburne, Mr. Loring and Miss Humphreys, Mr. Williams and Mrs. E. M. Hitchins, Mr. Pearson and Mrs. Hitchins, Mr. J Hamilton and Mrs. McIver, Mr. Holmes and Miss Bolton, Mr. Cassim Shah and Mrs. Hocken, Colonel Wilson and Miss Wilson, Colonel Barter and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Webber and Miss Hitchins, and Mr. Eeles and Miss. McIver.

6. GIRTON STAKES.—Ladies' nomination. Each competitor to ride with a sealed envelope containing a problem to his partner, give her the letter, and on receiving her written reply (he may not help her with her answer) gallop to winning post. First in with correct answer to win. Prize—Silver Smelling Salt Bottle.—Won by Mr. H. Pearson and Miss Hitchins.

Also competed:—Major Arnold and Miss Mundy, General Alderson and Miss Sergeant, Captain Ramsden and Miss D. Slaggett, Mr. Carpendale and Miss McIver, Mr. Airy and Miss Humphrey, Major Martin and Mrs. McGill, Mr. Wickham and Miss M. Swinburne, Major Swinburne and Miss M. Sloggett, Mr. Loring and Miss Hitchins, Mr. Williams and Miss E. M. Hitchins, Mr. Fanshawe and Mrs. Fanshawe, Mr. Robinson and Miss Burton, Mr. Webber and Mrs. Cowie and Colonel Barter and Mrs. Wilson.

7. LADIES' DRIVING COMPETITION—Each lady to drive her partner (man) blindfolded between bottles. First pair in without knocking down bottles to win.—Won by Mr. Loring and Miss Swinburne.

Also competed:—General Alderson and Miss Sergeant, Mr. Wickham and Miss D. Slogget, Mr. Carpendale and Miss J. McEer, Mr. Williams and Miss E. M Hitchins, Mr. Pearson and Miss McIver Mr. Airy and Miss Hitchins, Mr. Lowman and Mrs. Hitchins, Mr. Earle and Miss Burlton, Mr. Willmott and Mrs. Swinburne, Mr. Webber and Mrs. Fanshawe, Major Martin and Mrs. McGill, Mr. Cassim Shah and Mrs. Smales, Major Swinburne and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Sanchawe and Miss Pemberton, Colonel Barter and Mrs. Wilson Major Hocken and Mrs. and Hocken, Mr. Furse and Mrs. Furse, and Mr. Hannay Miss Jallet.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 4.

O NLYONE game was played to-day and that was in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering in the pavilion. Though the M. I. were beaten, they played up in a dauntless spirit of resolution to do or die.

The Miners—Capt. Skipwith, Lieut. Swinburne, Lieut Loring and Lieut Bintey vs M. I., No. 2—Major Rowlandson Lieut Haskett Smith, Lieut Clements, and Lieut Stonny. Umpires—Captain Popham and Major Spedding.

1ST CHUKKER.—The opening phase of the game was characterized by some very fast up and down runs till the Miners got clean up to the M. I. posts and hit a goal. A minute later they scored for the second time and then followed a little sticky play in front of the M. I. posts, when the chukker ended.

Miners .....2 Goals
M I No. 2 .....Nil

2ND CHUKKER.—The Miners at once cleared with the ball to the M. I. and, but before any damage could be done, the M. I. swooped down upon it and returned it to midfield, when a series of up and down runs occurred till Binney took possession of the Spheroid and let drive for goal, but just missed by an inch. The next instant however Binney was again in action and before the M. I. could save the situation he hit a goal and followed up the triumph with another goal. The next minute, A few moments later the Chukker ended.

Miners ..... 2 Goals
M I No. 2 .....Nil

3RD CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Miners rushed the M. I. posts, but before they could get near enough Clements got on to the ball, had a clean rundown from one end of the field to the other and scored the first goal for the M. I. Another bid for goal was made by the M. I. a minute later. Clements having taken the ball up to within shooting range, but Binney chipped in and saved, when the Miners had an innings at the opposite end, but dispite their best efforts to score they failed, and half a minute later the chuckker ended.

Miners .. .. Nil.
M. I. No. 2 ..... 1 Goal.

4TH CHUKKER.—The Miners cleared down to M. I. end the moment the ball was thrown in, and were within an ace of scoring. They arrived within a yard of the goal, but in letting drive for goal the shot went an inch off the mark. The next instant however they scored. The rest of the chukker though played fast and well was uneventful.

Miners ..... 1 Goal.
M. I. No. 2 ..... Nil.

SCORE:—
Miners, plus 3 ..... 8 Goals.
M. I. No. 2, plus 4..... 5 Goals.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th December, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Useful falls of rain were received in Garhwal and light or insignificant falls in 24 other districts. Rain is required in all districts and in some urgently. Sowings of spring crops are now practically complete. Prospects are not good in Bahraich and in parts of Fyzabad. Germination has been poor; but generally standing crops are in good condition. Cattle disease is reported in 12 districts but the condition of agricultural stock is good on the whole. Malarial fever continues to decline. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Prices have fallen in 3; have risen in 5 and are stationary in the remaining districts.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in the submontane area. Rain is needed in several districts. Autumn crops are being harvested. The condition and expected yield of autumn crops are generally good to average. The outturn of cotton is generally below average. Harvesting of "toria" continues in Amritsar. Sialkot and Lyallpur and the yield is reported to be good. Sowings of spring crops continue satisfactorily but are late in Amritsar. Spring crops are in good condition. The recent rain has benefited a large portion of the dry crop. Malarial fever is abating. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot, Lyallpur and Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight showers fell all over the Province, except in Dera Ismail Khan, and have benefited standing crops in unirrigated tracts. The weather is still cloudy. The condition of standing crops is good in Peshawar and average elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in Bannu and the outturn is average. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Sowing of spring crops is still going on. Fodder and the water-supply in canals are sufficient. There is no irrigation from the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. Malarial fever is abating. Prices still show a slight tendeney to rise. Prices:—Wheat 8 11/16 to 11; gram 9 3/4 to 11 1/4; maize 11 1/4 to 17 1/4 and bajra 13 to 13 3/4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was slight rain at Kotah and Jhalrapatan. Rain is needed in some places in Karauli. Sowings continue in some States. Standing crops are being watered and are in good condition; slight damage from frost is however reported in the Hill Tracts of Mewar and in the Merwara district, and from insects in Kishangarh. Cattle disease exists in a few places in Jaisalmer, Bharatpur and Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally high but show a tendeney to fall in Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jhalrapatan.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was slight rain in parts of Indore, Bhopal and Bundelkhand; and none elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Gwalior and is in progress elsewhere. Sowings of spring crops are completed in Bundelkhand; they have germinated in Gwalior and Indore and are in progress elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar and are stationary but high elsewhere. Poppy sowing has germinated in Gwalior and Indore and is in progress elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather was cool and occasionally cloudy. Light rain fell in 13 districts during the week. The quantity received at head-quarters in Hoshangabad and Amraoti amounted to 1 1/2 and 1 inch respectively; elsewhere the fall ranged from 4 cents in Damoh to 67 cents in Nagpur. In Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and the Vindhyan districts the rainfall extended into the interior of the districts. The rain was accompanied by hail in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad but no damage was done. The rain was beneficial wherever it was received. Threshing and winnowing of autum crops are nearing completion and picking of cotton is in full swing. Standing spring crops are in good condition. More rain is required in Bilaspur and the Vindhyan districts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Wheat fell in Nagpur, Drugg and Akola by 1-2 to 3-4 seer per rupee. Rice became cheaper in Chanda and Drug by 3-4 and 1-2 seer respectively and dearer in Seoni by 1-2 seer. Juar rose in Nimar and fell in Amraoti by 1 seer; there were no variations elsewhere. The number of weavers on relief was 1,953.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Only Chhuikhadan had 30 cents of rain during the week. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 22,883, an increase of 13,261.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 4.

The weather in the south of the Peninsula is still very unsettled. Again nearly general rain is reported, the Chief amounts being Nellore, three inches; Madura and Tinnevelly, one and a half inches; Cuddapah and Mercara, three-quarters of an inch. The amount of cloud has diminished since yesterday morning, and as the barometer is rising, drier weather may be expected.

In parts of the rest of the country the weather has been slightly unsettled, owing to a very feebly marked disurbance passing from the West to the East; Sutna reports quarter inch of rain and moderate clouds extend over the greater part of Central India, the Central Provinces and Bengal. The disturbance is not likely to cause more rain except possibly a few isolated falls in the West of the Province of Bengal.

The temperature is higher than usual in the Central parts of the country and lower in the parts of North-East-of India; elsewhere the temperature is nearly normal. Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces and in excess in the Deccan.

Forecast.—Light rain is probable in the South of the Peninsula and dry weather elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH JANUARY 1909.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Brights, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much need generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and arriving in small quantities. Fine weather doing good to wheat.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Easterly wind. Cotton plants suffering from cold wind in some places.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought and want fine weather. Crop accounts less favourable. Wheat doing badly.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants in flower.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	73·6	54·6	...	1·81
Jask (4th)	...	...	...	...
Muskat (4th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	59·8	30·4	...	1·16
Lahore	67·4	36·2	...	0·30
Sirsa	66·3	34·1	...	0·00
Ambala	67·2	39·0	...	0·22
Delhi	67·2	45·7	...	0·00
Agra	68·5	45·0	...	0·02
Mainpuri	70·8	49·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	70·5	51·5	0·03	0·08
Cawnpore	71·9	39·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	73·1	48·5	0·24	0·08
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	74·5	55·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	68.9	46·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	70·7	45·1	...	0·16
Kotah	74·0	49·1	...	0,00
Bhuj	68·6	52·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	74·8	54·2	...	0·00
Veraval	82·7	50·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	76·9	44·9	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	83·0	50·5	...	0·00
Surat	83·1	58·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	82·6	51·7	...	0·00
Deesa	77·3	53·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	75·0	47·8	...	0
Indore	84·6	52·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	80·0	55·8	...	0·50
Saugor	67·6	50·0	0·11	0·32
Hoshangabad	77·6	56·4	0·16	1·52
Khandwa	89·2	62·1	...	0·07
Akola	88·2	66·1	...	0
Amraoti	86·8	64·8	...	0·90
Nagpur	86·1	59·8	...	0
Chanda	86·0	63·5	...	0·00
Bhpur	85·2	60·6	...	0·04
Bombay	81·3	68·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	72·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·0	76·7	...	0·00
Karwar	88·3	74·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	91·4	59·1	...	0·00
Ahamednagar	85·4	66·5	...	0·00
Poona	86·0	64·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	83·3	68·4	...	...
Bijapur	80·2	67·2	0·14	0·14
Belgaum	77·8	67·3	...	0·00
Aurangabad	87·2	66·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	65·2	0·50	0·50
Hyderabad	76·8	66·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	90·4	74·9	0·02	0·07
Calicut	84·2	74·7	0·23	5·33
Cochin	88·3	74·7	0·01	1·04
Colombo	86·0	73·5	...	4·79
Masulipatam	82·6	74·3	...	0·23
Bellary	78·0	69·2	0·21	0·26
Cuddapah	88·2	71·6	0·79	2·71
Madras	88·0	74·5	0·12	18·13
Palamcottah	76·2	64·3	0·01	0·77
Coimbatore	78·9	69·8	0·08	2·23
Trichinopoly	86·0	72·3	...	6·04
Negapatam	83·9	75·0	...	9·88

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th January, 1909, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly drier than usual in the eastern districts but contain the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at some stations but night temperature is below normal over nearly the whols division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-west and north but are lightly moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is lower than usual at Agra and Jhansi; night temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in West Central India and generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in Cutch and the northern distriots of Kathiawar and Gujarat during the day but over the whole of Kathiawar at night.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0·11in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0·16in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern districts but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than normal except at Saugor where the minimum is 8deg. below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay but moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bombay but is damper at Ratnagiri; over the rest of the division it contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·50 inch of rain and Bijapur 0·14 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded in Hyderabad and in the South Bombay Deccan but are slightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal at Hyderabad but in excess in Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of thick cloud but is normal or in excess elsewhere; the minimum continues high.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the Peninsula. A few showers have also been received in the Central Provinces.

The depression in the Arabian Sea is not noticeable to-day but wind directions in Malabar and at Colombo point to disturbed weather off the Malabar Coast.

A few showers are probable in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Malabar. Elsewhere the weather is likely to be fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE WOES OF THE THIRD CLASS PASSENGER.

The Railway Conference summoned by Mr. Pope three years ago at Lucknow discussed a programme of railway reform which was both searching in its details and extensive in its scope, and naturally gave rise to hopes, of which not all have been realised. Indeed, says the "Indian Engineering," it must be acknowledged that, if some improvements of an important kind were almost immediately effected, there were others, appealing more generally to the public imagination, of which the same remark cannot be correctly made. This is the more striking, because the Indian third class travelling public shares with dead truck cargo the merit of being the two great sources of railway revenue, and perhaps the only paying portion of that revenue. Mr. Robertson declared that it was the third class passenger who made railways pay. It is true that the Indian is endowed with capacities of endurance not found in the people of most other countries; and though excitable and easily played upon my mischief makers, when left to himself takes a long time to manufacture, and a longer to formulate, a workable grievance. But he is human, and there is a limit to all finite properties. The railways of India will be unwise, especially in these days of unrest, if they do not anticipate and forestall that resentment of wrong which, slow to arise, may be equally difficult to put out. The whole treatment of third class passengers throughout the country is indefensible in any serious reckoning of railway responsibilities. It is of course borne in mind that the Indian standards of life, comfort and convenience are rather low, and cannot reasonably be compared with the European. This Journal has before protested against the mischievous stupidity of glove-trotters, who have cried out upon the station lavatory and latrine arrangements of most Indian railways as being both indecent and uncomfortable, overlooking the trivial circumstance that, in respect of both decency and comfort, they represent a higher standard of sanitary perfection and orderliness than the ordinary domestic arrangements not alone of the masses but also of a higher class Indians making greater pretensions to civilisation. But it is not in the station latrines and lavatories, but in the cars, that humanity is sometimes outraged, and it was strongly urged in the comments of this Journal on Mr. Pope's programme, that, if it was impracticable, considering the large numbers in which third class passengers travelled, to assimilate their travelling conveniences to those of first and second class carriages, a perfectly feasible remedy could be found in a change of timing which permitted all trains carrying large numbers of third class passengers to halt for twenty minutes, three times a day, in all long distance journeys, at certain selected stations, so as to admit of passengers availing themselves of the excellent arrangements maintained at nearly all large stations on almost all Indian lines. It is possible that some addition to establishment might become necessary at some stations, and in some also some rectification and enlargement of accommodation; but the profit derived from third class passengers makes any excuse based on merely economical grounds preposterous, while railway dividends keep up as they have done for years. The next point is that, notwithstanding the provisions of what is known as the "sardines section" of the Railway Act, which distinctly prohibits hudding, not only are passengers permitted to stuff compartments beyond their assigned accommodation, but railway officials have often been known, and can always be seen, to thrust passengers into well filled carriages to their own manifest suffering and that of others already penned in. This recalls a suggestion that was originally made in thes columns, and subsequently repeated in other journals, i.e. a reconstruction of third class vehicles, as the older ones were gradually cast off, which was by no means impracticable. With such open carriages as these vehicles are, lofty roofs to them are not indispensable, and if the roofs were lowered somewhat, so as to provide for the storage of the bundles and knick-knacks which poor men carry with them, in a shelved off space let into the tops of carriages, seating space might be increased by about one-fourth of its present dimensions. Another suggestion, that seating room could be doubled, in two tiers, has been declared impossible; but so far as is known no valid objection has been offered to the provision of extra luggage space. But it is not merely in carriages that third class passengers experience causes of complaint. Tickets are sold with positively culpable recklessness, without any regard to acsual accommodation in trains approaching the station where tickets are sold. Not only must station masters be taught that to cause wrongful loss to a man by taking his money for what there is little prospect of giving him in return might, if tested in a criminal court, fall within the definition of cheating. The arrangements thus far carried out to prevent the crowding of stations

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From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla,' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILL.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin diseases.

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD.—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarus's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

It is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to EXAMINERSHIPS at the AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATIONS, to be held in March next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1909.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 4th January, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1909.

BENGAL UNDER SIR ANDREW FRASER.

SIR ANDREW FRASER has left behind him a record of his five years' administration of Bengal, 1903 to 1908, in the shape of a volume of two hundred pages. His previous services are recounted in the opening chapter. It is not stated who compiled the record, but the compiler, whoever he may be, is to be congratulated as giving us a plain, straightforward tale such as we should like to see adopted with respect to the administrations of Viceroys and Provincial Governors that those who run may read. In the record before us, as most interesting at the present time and at all events in the near future, prominence is given to the story of the partition of Bengal and the case for the division of the mammoth province is duly set forth. When Sir Andrew Fraser became Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal extended over an area of 196,408 square miles and contained a population of 78,493,410 souls—"an area, but little less than that of France or of the German Empire, and a population exceeding that of the United States." It had been felt, we are again told, that the administration of this vast area and teeming population was beyond the powers of a single individual. "This statement does not mean merely that no Lieutenant-Governor could cope satisfactorily with the work of this enormous province. It means much more than that. It means that no head of a department could grapple with the mass of business with which he had to deal or become acquainted with the area of his charge. There was no department that was not overburdened and that did not show in some part of the province the natural results of attempting too much." The admission is sufficient justification for the partition of the province; but whether the partition was made in the best way possible there are many opinions. It has been done and the result will be for posterity to decide upon.

The part Lord Curzon played in the partition is faithfully set forth, but it is stated: "Sir Andrew Fraser had held several large conferences with representatives of all sections of the community, so as to ascertain public opinions as to the principal features required in a sound scheme of redistribution and Lord Curzon's tour, made with the same object, resulted in the wider scheme (submitted as an alternative by Lord Curzon in a series of speeches delivered while on tour). The scheme emanated from public discussion and public opinion rather than from the Government itself." Yet Sir Andrew Fraser did not approve the proposals of the Government of India in their entirety. He was opposed to the transfer of Ganjam and the Agency tracts from Madras, because the Uriya element in these districts was comparatively insignificant, because strong ties of interest and administrative expediency bound them to Madras, and because he was assured that their transfer was not only unnecessary, but would throw an additional burden on the already overburdened administration of Bengal—a burden that would be all the greater because of their peculiar linguistic and racial conditions. He was opposed to the transfer of any parts of Chota Nagpur to the Central Provinces and to other details, while as regards Eastern Bengal Sir Andrew held that the main objects to be pursued were to secure both substantial and permanent relief to the overburdened administration of Bengal and to arrange for the transfer of a homogeneous area. His Honour was in favour of the larger scheme as adopted, having himself recommended that the well-defined and clearly recognised area of Eastern Bengal should be handed over and the addition of the closely connected area of Eastern Bengal appeared equally desirable. "Its effect would be to bring within the new province all the districts in which the Mahomedans were in a majority. Their power and influence would thus enable them much more easily to attract attention to their necessities and their rights. Not only was the population of the transferred area homogeneous, but the transfer of such a large area would also lend to mitigate the feeling of severance and to reconcile the people to the change." On these grounds we are clearly told Sir Andrew Fraser supported the proposals of the Government of India; but of course it was on these grounds that the Hindu agitation in opposition to them was raised.

The story of that agitation and the methods adopted is plainly narrated and it is written: "The whole agitation, in fact, showed clearly the tyranny of the professional wire-puller: the organisation of a system under which a particular set of opinions expressed practically in the same words was sent out with a mandate from Calcutta to be echoed in the form of telegraphic protests and formal memorials from a number of different places in Bengal. In this movement the Mahomedans took no part, for they were convinced of the advantages of the creation of the new province." It is denied that the "Partition of Bengal" was the dismemberment of one province, and emphatically asserted that it was the reconstruction of the two provinces of Bengal and Assam, by a readjustment of administrative boundaries and a duplication of administrative machinery. This is undoubtedly the correct definition of what has come to be termed "Partition"—which undeniably is a misdescription. Naturally the record has much to say on the subject of interest. It traces its growth from its inception to the attempted assassination of Sir Andrew Fraser in November last, and, as the compiler tersely observes, "it is significant of the state of public feeling" that this and other outrages "were at once recognised and denounced as the work of the section of Bengali Hindus whose methods had earned for them the soubriquet of the terrorist or anarchist party." It is not denied, in tracing the history of unrest, that the discontent of the educated classes had been to some extent exaggerated by want of sympathy between them and the official classes, by the thoughtless and inconsiderate behaviour of a few Europeans in their intercourse with them, and by the constant and gross exaggeration in certain papers of every incident that might be regarded as indicated or likely to cause ill-feeling. And we are bound to endorse this statement, because the accusation holds good in this presidency as in Bengal. The thoughtless and inconsiderate behaviour of a few Europeans in their intercourse with Indians is a subject of almost daily complaint. In fact; in some cases of which we have cognisance, thoughtlessness cannot be accepted as the excuse or explanation. "'Tis true 'tis pity and pity 'tis 'tis true." But we cannot admit the asseverations of the agitators on the other side of the country that the law as between Indians and Europeans is not justly administered. This and other similar allegations though unfounded went far in fostering discontent. The official account of unrest and seditious movements as set down in the record of Sir Andrew Fraser's is indisputably fair and accurate, and it is to be hoped that those so-called friends of India at home, who wittingly or unwittingly do so much to increase the difficulties of administration, will have an opportunity of reading and studying it before they commit themselves to further mischievous statements.

CHEAPER CABLE RATES.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M. P., the successful pioneer of the Imperial penny post, is now endeavouring to bring about an International telegraphic union, with a view to establishing an universal penny-a-word cable rate between all quarters of the globe. This, no doubt, may be ultimately possible of accomplishment, though at present it appears somewhat visionary. What is, however, of more particular interest to all British subjects and also more hopeful of being realised, is an appreciable reduction in their present cable rates throughout the Empire, though there may be no probability of these charges being reduced to so low a figure as a penny a word. Mr. Henniker Heaton contends that in Australia where the penny-a-word rate has been established, messages are carried over a distance little short of that between England and India by land and that even in Russia less than four-pence a word is charged for carrying messages from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, a distance of six thousand miles; the charges from England to India being more than six times greater. The cable companies, now enjoying an enormous monopoly, are naturally viewing with some concern this all-Empire movement that has now been started to bring about the introduction of more reasonable charges. At a recent meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company the Chairman refused to discuss what he styled "enthusiastic and visionary schemes" and which he did not think, deserved anything like the consideration which given to them in the public Press. Increase of traffic is an increase in profits as long as the carrying capacity of the cable is not exceeded. The Telegraphic Committee of the House of Commons is now taking up the matter of a reduction of the rates charged for cable messages. The chairman of the Committee, Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., is receiving every support from the Colonies and from all the representatives of commercial and industrial interests at Home. It is advocated that the existing cables linking up the various States of the Empire should be State-owned, as the only means by which an acceptable reduction of rates can be obtained. The cable companies hint that rates might be lowered by the introduction of some method for accelerating the despatch of messages. Mr. Henniker Heaton states that telegraph experts have already discovered such a method though he does not disclose its nature nor in whose possession the secret may at present be. That the present high rates are a tax on commercial progress and prosperity there is no doubt; a taxation not on profits but on the very means by which profitable undertakings can be brought about. The many advantages to be gained by lowering the present almost prohibitive cable rates, to a reasonable figure, are no doubt incalculable. It would strengthen the link of Empire and bind closer together the bretherhood of race with our Colonies, besides bringing into closer touch and sympathy all States, creeds and races. We may begin to feel some hope that the burden so meekly borne by two generations may now be lightened. We must however, for the present, be satisfied with the knowledge that a very influential and representative body of British subjects have combined to make every effort to attain this object.

FIRE FIGHTING IN CALCUTTA.

IT would seem that, whatever else it may claim to be, and its claims are as the sands on the sea shore, Calcutta is by no means as up to date in the matter of fire prevention as Bombay and in fact some cities in Upper India. At present the Calcutta Fire Brigade operates only within a circle with a six mile radius, no small area, certainly, but recently three destructive fires occurred in one day outside that area and the question has been raised as to whether it should be extended. To do this it is contended it would be necessary to introduce motor fire engines and there can be no doubt that the benefit, were this to be done, would be felt as much inside as outside the present limits. To-day a fire in the outside area is a difficult matter, for those concerned who want the Fire Brigade to attend have either to pay in advance or give an undertaking to settle with the Commissioner of Police as the executive head of the Fire Brigade upon a scale calculated according to the length of time during which the firemen have been absent from the station. These charges can hardly be described as moderate, although if the engine arrive in time they cannot be called excessive. The whole matter therefore is one of distance and speed. For the turn-out of the Steam Engine the charge is Rs. 32, and the following additional charges accrue for every hour:—Working charges Rs. 15; Engineer's charges Rs. 5; each European Fireman Rs. 3 per man; coal and oil Rs, 5; khalassis 4 annas each; and wear and tear of appliances Rs. 2. Roughly the charges work out to about Rs. 100 for the first hour and about Rs. 75 for subsequent hours. There are lying well outside the six miles radius many factories and mills which need protection. In almost all cases there are private fire brigades but recent events have on several occasions shown that the presence of a big engine would have made all the difference in saving the buildings. To cover long distance such as ten to fifteen miles with a horse-drawn vehicle is out of the question when a heavy engine has to be drawn at a rapid pace. Europe and America have both found the advantage to be obtained by substituting motor for the older fashioned traction and it is claimed that there is cheapness in working. The Bombay Brigade has two excellent motor appliances and since progress is being made almost day by day in the manufacture of fire fighting instruments, it is probable that any purchase made to-day will be an improvement on Bombay's acquisition. The extraordinary part of Calcutta's fire arrangements is the locality of the fire brigade in such a manner as to have it unavailable in all the districts which may need it. After all the financial interest in large factories is centred in the town although the factories may happen to be on the other side of an arbitrary line.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will hold a Levee at Karachi on Saturday the 16th January at 10 p.m. All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and Retired Native Officers at Karachi are invited to attend. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen who should submit their names, before the 10th January to the Commissioner in Sind, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levee, if required.

A TELEGRAM from Pondichery states that in the Senatorial election Mr. Etienne Flandin Depute Young, President, France-Scotch Association, was elected by 85 votes, M. Jules Godin securing only 20.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

THE success of Mr. Haldane's scheme of Home Defence depends in a great measure, on the patriotism of the large employers of labour, who may be willing to make considerable pecuniary sacrifices in their country's interests, and who by so doing must place themselves at a disadvantage in business competition with less patriotic firms. Upwards of seventy City firms, employing no less than 25,000 men, have expressed their willingness to grant those of their employees who are willing to join the Territorial Army twenty-one days' holidays on full pay, every year, of which not less than 14 days must be spent in camp. There are thousands of young men throughout the country who would be willing enough to join the Territorials but are deterred from doing so not merely because employers will not pay them while absent in camp but for fear of losing their employment altogether. There can be no doubt that a very fine spirit animates the young man of the present day in spite for all that has been said to the contrary, and all that is needed to make them useful citizen soldiers is the opportunity for proper and adequate training.

The Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe has had occasion to draw attention to the increasing tendency to make use of miniature rifle ranges for purposes of sport more than as a preliminary to full range shooting and serious training for war. The weapons and the accessories used with them not only afford no useful practice in military shooting but actually retard young men from becoming useful rifle shots. This announcement comes just as permission has been given for commuting some of the ninety rounds allowed per annun to each "Territorial" into miniature cartridges. Sir Hiram Maxim, who may certainly be recognised as an authority on the subject, has declared that with the present-day aeroplane it would be quite feasible to transport a hundred thousand soldiers from the other side of the Channel and land them in England during the darkness of one night. The cost of the 5,000 aeroplanes with which this invasion could be carried out would amount to seven and a half millions sterling. After all, this is very little less than the cost of seven modern battleships. There is, however, no reason to believe that we are behind in the development of aerial navigation though we are working more silently and secretly in this direction than other countries. Perhaps our silence in contrast to the boastfulness of this countrymen has induced Herr Martin of Bertin to believe that every one in England is scared at the progress made by Germany.

Who has blundered and badly too? The shape and design of the new efficiency medal has caused the greatest dissatisfaction, not to say indignation throughout the Territorial Forces so much so, that unless it is withdrawn, it is said and an ordinary circular medal is issued in its place as was issued to the Volunteers, recruiting for the force may be seriously affected. This insignificant looking token (medallion, would be to high sounding a word for it) is of oval shape and about the size of two sixpences; in appearance it might be a suburban bicycle club badge; it has also been described as a cross between a Friendly Society medal" and a District Messenger badge. The Territorials claim that they should be awarded a medal, not a decoration suitable for Sunday school children. They are also indignant that this most marked difference has been made between them and the Regulars. As such differentation between the two Forces is clearly opposed to Mr. Haldane's policy in dealing with the Territorials, it is the more remarkable how this blunder could have occurred. The new token of efficiency will no doubt be ridiculed out of existence. We shall hear of some deserving "Terrier" being asked who gave him permission to wear the championship badge of the Upper Tooting Cycling Club and he will no doubt feel as gratified as was the Eton boy when asked how he became entitled to wear its colours. Judging from the report of the Army Qualifying Board, just published, there must be considerable room for improvement in the system of education as carried out in the public schools at present. Out of 326 candidates who presented themselves for examination, in September last, only 113 qualified. The Report, disclosing such lamentable ignorance on the part of the candidates, after a costly preparation, will be a shock to the many parents who are spending large sums on the education of their sons. The faultiness of the present day Public School teaching is clearly demonstrated by the comments of the Examination Board. It is satisfactory to hear that most of the candidates could express their thoughts with some facility, as it is generally asserted that there are few young officers who can do so. But their precis writing, spelling, and punctuation was generally bad, in all the other subjects with the exception of history, a deplorable ignorance and want of preparedness was displayed. Many of the Grammer Schools which provide cheap and excellent education are able to send boys direct into Woolwich and Sandhurst.

Reference has been made in the French Senate to the wave of patriotism now passing over Great Britain as the result of Lord Robers's recent speech in the House of Lords. There are certainly a very marked signs of the country's awakening to a realisation of all the circumstances pleaded by Lord Roberts in this appeal to his countrymen.

MR. T. E. CRISPE, K.C., who is retiring from active work, told many stories in a kind of valedictory address which he delivered in London on "The Wit and Oratory of the Bench and Bar." Mr. Crispe related that a witness, 'giving evidence before Mr. Justice Maule, said: "You may believe me not, but I have stated not a word that is false. I have been wedded to truth from my infancy." "Yes," replied the Judge, "but how long have you been a widower?"

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

I suppose a topic that is always current with some of us is shopping, whether it be diamonds we are going to buy or perhaps some bit of furniture. I mention diamonds and furniture, because these are the two classes of goods I have particularly in my mind. Let no one suppose that hardly acquired wealth has been sunk in diamonds; I mention them because I visited the jeweller' shops in Colombo and was amazed at the profusion of stones and the variety alike of lustre and price. I bought a small trinket, which was of no importance, but it occurred to me that if I had wished to spend a thousand pounds or so, I should have been most horribly at sea. The plain truth is that when a jeweller displays for my admiration a ring, say of an emerald set in diamonds, I have no real idea as to whether the price should be, shall I say, Rs. 300 or Rs. 1,000. The annoying thing is that, despite sustained efforts to conceal this ignorance of mine, the jeweller is perfectly well aware of it. Nor is my case singular, for I believe these remarks apply to at least 90 per cent. of the buyers of ordinary jewellery. If only native jewellers had a price and stuck to it; but then they don't. They will knock off Rs. 50 from Rs. 300 and we think we have been very smart; but there is always this uneasy reflection,—if they will knock off Rs. 50 at the instance of an ignorance what would the price be for a connoisseur?

I think that if I had to select an easy way of making money, I would be a native jeweller with a large number of European clients. Surely nothing can be more delightful than to see a customer entering one's shop intent on purchasing some of one's goods, and with not even an approximate idea of their value. Surely here is a chance, better than which the most avaricious could not wish for. And if by chance the shopkeeper spots the fact that the purchase desired is an engagement ring, then let the bells ring forth and the profit balance prepare for mighty increase. Oh! the poor tender youth in the hands of the oily, loquacious sharp, determined that his purchase shall be worthy the occasion, full of superficial astuteness, and ending by paying Rs. 750 for a ring that is at least worth Rs. 400. Later on, when the same youth is married, his wife will come with him, and as the basis of her estimate is that the native jeweller asked at least five times what he expects to get, there are like to be exciting times. But the native jeweller knows that husband and that wife, and he fixes his prices accordingly, though he professes to study certain heiroglyphics on a small piece of paper attached to the trinket.

So much for jewellers; let me now speak of furniture dealers, of whom there are numbers with shops in the Chuckla. The time has come to furnish and furniture is one of the most expensive necessaries known. Yet it must be got and the question is English or native shop? If money is no object, then, no offence to the latter, we go to the former. But if money is an object, then our destiny is the Chuckla and one of the well-known shops there. You will enter and having interviewed two or three coolies by mistake, you will interview a suave Mahomedan gentleman. He is a salesman, not a partner; the partners are much too big swells to attend the preliminaries. They come in later, when the question of payment is discussed. In the meantime they are probably amusing themselves at a local jamat. (I write this in fear and trembling, after more than thirteen years' residence in the country, and with no very clear idea what a jamat is.). Meanwhile the suave individual awaits your orders, paper and pencil in hand. You want a sideboard? Here they are! Follows inspection of sideboards. "Madam likes this one. It is a good one. I put it down. Rs. 300." Now is the time when one's ignorance makes one so helpless. But for the price mentioned and one's knowledge of human nature, one knows of no valid reason why the sideboard should not have been Rs. 400, or shall we say Rs. 300. This is the maddening part of such shopping. One feels oneself to be the lamb in the hands of a potential wolf. It is greatly to the credit of the Chuckla dealers that, as far as I can see, they do not take a very unfair advantage of their position. When one has spent two or three thousand rupees in furnishing, one meets a friend who says—"O, you went to so and so. Well, I suppose you took 50 per cent off his estimate? No? Well you must have been done. Why everyone does."

I have been led to make these remarks about buying furniture and gems, because I feel that, in these days of grand-motherly legislation, here is a fitting place for Government to step it. Surely if Government thinks it worth while to prevent small boys from smoking, it is even more important to see that lovelorn youths should not double the value for diamonds on dressing tables. The thing could easily be done. All that is wanted is a half-yearly official list of the reasonable values of sideboards, almirahs, one diamond surrounded by five cat's eyes, one emerald surrounded by 20 little diamonds, one Chesterfield sofa. There ought to be no difficulty in producing such a list, and think what a help and protection it would be to the young! There is a list of rates at the Crawford Market, presumably to prevent the unwary from paying too much for the inevitable chicken. Why then no list in the Chuckla and in the jewellers' shops, be they native or European? In a well-ordered state no one should be compelled to offer himself to the plunderer, and that is what one has to do at present. Sometimes the plunderer is a gentleman, and no harm is done. Sometimes he is not, and the drawers of the cupboards done fit and there are flaws in the diamonds, which were not seen at the time of purchase. I have often wondered why there are not jewel and furniture specialists to advise the ignorant in buying. The reason seems to be that it pays better to sell, and as soon as one really knows anything about furniture or stones one possesses a marketable commodity of great value. In the meantime I want help in the buying of jewels and furniture. Certain things I know the value of such as clothes, boots, &c. In these matters "too" I am swindled in the East; but I am aware of the swindle, and it is not big enough to make a fuss about. But armchairs and diamonds I give them up and throw myself like a child into the arms of the jewellers and furniture dealers, and, as a child they will treat me.

As I am dealing with more or less domestic matters and as I want a cheap advertisement, I wish to put it on record that at the present moment it is practically impossible in Bombay to hire a single-horse turn-out by the month. They are simply not to be had, not even for Rs 150, which is the rate charged by one place of business. If anyone reads this and knows of an available turn-out, let him communicate with me (free advertisement). You can't hire a victoria and horse and it is ten to one you can't engage a butler worth twopence in Bombay at present. This is one result of the severity of British rule, which is at last to be mollified by the introduction of the highly farcical unofficial majority. But I have nothing to do with politics except this, I am all for Swadeshi, my own Swadeshi, and here's a Happy New Year to that same.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th December, 1908, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1907 of 180,535 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 4,394 in the earnings.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

GENEROUS RELIEF SENT.

Messina Still in Flames.

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

TOWN TO BE TEMPORARILY ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The King and Queen of Italy have returned to Rome.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Messina is only illuminated at night by the fires which are still raging and by the search-lights of warships. The general darkness is facilitating pillagers, some of whom have been captured, with large sums in their possession.

A few living continue to be found in the ruins. When it is certain that no more living remain the ruins will be smothered with quicklime and disinfectants.

It is estimated that it will then be necessary to leave them for six months.

The bodies which can be recovered are being piled up in hundreds and covered with quicklime. They are shipped to the open sea and sunk.

It is confirmed that the Italian Government will ask Parliament to vote thirty million lire for purposes of relief.

Two storeships with supplies, belonging to the American fleet which is now at Suez, have been diverted to Sicily.

LATTER.

A telegram to the Admiralty denies, that the Straits of Missina are unrecognisable, and says that the topography is unaltered.

The conditions prevailing are still lamentable, food and shelter having proved hitherto utterly insufficient. The survivors are decimated by long diseases and exposure. Scaffles in getting aboard the rescue ships which are incessant, and people are drowned through the upsetting of boats. The ruins are becoming pestilential.

NAVY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Sir George Warrender's Successor.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Rear-Admirals Colville, Hamilton, and Farquhar have been appointed to the first, second, and fourth Cruiser Squadrons, respectively.

Rear-Admiral Glade has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

Servia Gives Offence.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Servian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Skupstina, said that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and seriously injured Servian interests. Bosnia and Herzegovina must, he said, become independent under European control, but did not desire war, and peacefully awaited the decision of Europe.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The speech of the Servian Foreign Minister in the Skupstina is regarded in Vienna as aggravating the situation.

PERSIA.

Revolutionaries Defeated.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Persian Revolutionaries have been completely defeated at Gougon. The Governor of Maraga is advancing on Tabriz.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Reuter wires from Teheran that it was the troops who looted Ispahan, after a conflict with the Bakhtiari tribesmen. The Governor and authorities have taken refuge in the British Consulate.

The British and Russian Legations have made pressing representations to the Government on the subject of holding it responsible for the lives and property of the subjects of their respective countries.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Sir Thomas Wardle is dead.

[Sir Thomas Wardle, F.G.S., F.C.S., was a silk dyer and finisher, silk and calico printer. He was President of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and Honorary Secretary, Ladies National Silk Association. Sir Wardle was born in 1831. The deceased was a voluminous writer, the chief of his publications being, "The Wild Silks of India," "Researches on silk Fibre," and many other very scholarly and technical works on silk, its weaving, and dyeing. He also wrote a work "On Sewage treatment and its disposal," "Kashmir and its new sericulture, Geology and sport."]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10, p.m., yesterday, and the s.s. "Mooltan" left for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. yesterday.

CHINA.

Yuan Shi Kai's Dismissal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Liang Tung Yen succeeds Yuan Shi Kai *ad interim*.

LATER.

Newspapers regard the fall of Yuan Shi Kai as disturbing and ruinous. The "London Times" anticipates serious consequences, and recalls Yuan's influence in saving the besieged Legations during the Boxer Troubles of 1909.

A meeting of foreign diplomatists at Pekin has decided to ask the consent of their respective Governments to make friendly representations to the Regent and Empress the hope that Yuan's dismissal is not due to a reversal of the progressive policy.

THE STRAITS OPIUM COMMISSION.

Increased Control Advocated.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The "Daily Mail" and "Telegraph" published a long summary of the report of the Straits Opium Commission, including the main recommendations of the Commission which urges that the opium question be dealt with by increased control and not by prohibition.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

M. Clemenceau's Party Victorious.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

In the election for the French Senate the Ministerialists have gained fifteen seats.

M. Clemenceau and the whole of his list of candidates have been returned.

NILGIRI RAILWAY.

Serious Landslips.

TRAFFIC STOPPED.

OVERLAND MAIL DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 4.

From last Friday monsoon weather has prevailed both in Coonoor and Ootacamund. Though it did not rain heavily on all the days, it has been drizzling very hard, the total quantity of rainfall up to now in Coonoor being 19·44 inches.

Serious damage has been done by the rain. No less than four heavy landslips have occurred on the Nilgiri Railway lines between Coonoor and Hillgrove, blocking up all traffic completely from yesterday. On the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway line, between Kaity and Fernhill, some of the line has been washed away and through traffic on this line has been stopped.

Several estates and public roads are under water, causing a good deal of damage to the traffic and the crops. Even the Ghaut road to Mettupalaiyam is seriously damaged.

The overland mail, which was due here yesterday, up to now has not arrived, nor was it despatched yesterday. To-day some passengers, who came up from the Calcutta and Bombay sides, are leaving by tonga, paying exhorbitant prices for seats.

Several houses of natives have been pronounced in a dangerous state, the price of food supply has gone high and great hardship prevails among the poor.

N. G. S. RAILWAY.

Derailment at Shankarpally.

PASSENGERS TRANSHIPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 4.

The engine of the mail train to Wadi yesterday ran hot and disconnected at Shankarpally, and returning with No. 2 down passenger ran off the lines outside the station.

The down mail from Wadi was held up at Shankarpally, and the mails and passengers as also the passengers of No. 6 down were transhipped, arriving at Secunderabad at 8-30 this morning.

For the same reason the up mail to Wadi was late by one hour.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Total Cost of Concessions.

BUDGET INCREASE OF 37 LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

It is understood that the cost of the concessions announced on 1st January will be roughly as follows:—

For the Indian Army Sepoys, enhanced pay and full allowance—53 lakhs of rupees annually. For British Officers, enhanced pay and allowances, about 11 lakhs, total 64 lakhs of rupees annually, of which about 15 lakhs will have to be found this year.

The concession of one week's pay to menials and subordinates will cost about 22 lakhs and the total sum, therefore, by which this year's Budget is increased is about 37 lakhs.

Under these circumstances as the improvement recently reported in Railway earnings has not been maintained, a deficit of anything up to two crores of rupees may be expected next March in the Government of India finances.

"BAKRI-ID."

Riot in a Mill.

MOB FIRED ON.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

A riot occurred yesterday afternoon between the Mahomedan and Hindoo mill-hands at Titagarh. A detachment of the 72nd Punjabis from Barrackpore was called in and fired on the mob. A large number of arrests have been made and some forty persons are said to be in hospital.

The disturbance was, as usual, a "Bakri-Id" one, over the slaughter of cows at a Mahomedan mosque. Mr. French, Sub-Divisional Officer, Barrackpore, and Mr. Walworth, Deputy Superintendent of Police, directed the quelling of the disturbance. An investigation will be held to-day.

LATER.

Particulars now received show that two Mahomedans were killed and sixty-three Mahomedans and one Hindu were injured in yesterday's riot at Tittagarh.

Some trouble at Maihati and Serampore is also reported, where Mahomedan mill-hands to-day endeavoured to proceed in numbers to Tittagarh and were prevented by the police.

At Serampore it is stated that the police have been compelled to fire, but reliable particulars are not yet available.

The number of casualties at Serampore to-day is reported to have been three killed and two wounded. Mr. D. C. Patterson was on the spot with the armed police and gave the order to fire when the crowd had got out of hand. There was subsequently a gathering at Mahesh of hands endeavouring to cross the river to Tittagarh. This was dispersed by a detachment of the 72nd Punjabis from Barrackpore.

Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate, and Mr. Warden, District Superintendent of Police, opened an enquiry at Tittagarh to-day in connection with yesterday's riots and the order there has not since been broken.

The "Empire" to-night says:—All the Paper Jute Mills in Tittagarh commenced work at the regulation hour—4-30—this morning, and enquiries from the managers of the mills go to show that no renewal of the disturbance is apprehended. As a result of yesterday's fracas, one man was shot dead by the detachment of the Punjab Infantry when Mr. French ordered the latter to open fire as a result of the Mahomedan mob's refusal to quit the scene peacefully. Shortly before noon to-day another Mahomedan was carried into the police outpost, having succumbed to a fracture of the skull received in the "melee." Four Mahomedans and one Hindu received serious injuries and are lying in a precarious condition in hospital, while some ninety men of both sides have received more or less serious injuries. Of these two died in hospital at Barrackpore this morning. Before the military arrived yesterday the mob attacked the police and one constable had to be taken to hospital as a result of his injuries.

There hundred and fifty Mahomedan, men and boys, have been placed under arrest and will be kept at Tittagarh until the Magistrate's enquiries are completed. The bazar and the shops have suffered heavily at the hands of the Mahomedan looting parties. Considerable stores were carried away yesterday, but in spite of the haul the looters apparently were not content until considerable damage had been done to the properties of Hindus. The total extent of the Hindu losses is not so far ascertainable.

Riots at Syriam.

QUELLED BY MILITARY POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 4.

The "Bakri-Id" festival passed off quietly yesterday in Rangoon, through the excellence of the Police arrangements.

At Syriam, however, which is on the left bank of the Rangoon river and contains extensive oil refineries, a serious riot occurred between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The assistance of the Rangoon Police was sent for and Superintendent Macmanus and twelve native constables, armed with swords, proceeded in a launch to the scene of the disturbance. They, in conjunction with the Police stationed at Syriam, succeeded in quelling the disturbance, but not before twelve persons had been injured.

It was estimated that some 700 Mahomedans were marching on the Syriam Oil Works to make reprisals on the Hindu operators. Further assistance was wired for from Rangoon, and Captain Annesley and thirty Military policemen proceeded at once in a special launch to Syriam. The disturbance was quelled, but the Civil and Military Police are still on the spot to maintain order. The European assistants at the Syriam Oil Works have armed themselves with revolvers.

The unfortunate collision has caused a considerable sensation and the Mahomedans residing in Rangoon town are much concerned over the consequences to their co-religionists, who are all Chittagonians.

S. S. "MANDALAY."

Caught in a Cyclone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 4.

The steamer "Mandalay" of the Patrick Henderson Line, which had been many days overdue, arrived in harbour to-day.

She experienced a cyclone off Ceylon, and after being badly knocked about by the elements, had to put into Colombo for coal.

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga has put aside nine lakhs for "Takrani" advances and relief for his ryots.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. SELBY.

Farewell Gathering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 4.

"Khandwani Mansion" on the Bund Road has of late been the scene of many brilliant social gatherings, but nothing could possibly eclipse the brilliancy of the entertainment given there to-day as a farewell to the Hon'ble Dr. and Mrs. Selby, who will be leaving Poona to-morrow morning. The esteem in which the Hon'ble Dr. and Mrs. Selby are held in Poona could scarcely have been more fittingly demonstrated, and a not worthy feature of the entertainment was that all communities combined to bid farewell to an immensely popular couple. Under such happy circumstances "Khandwani Mansion" was full of the cream of Indian and European society, who responded to the invitations of the Entertainment Committee, comprised of Dustur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, his popular nephew, Dustur Meherjee, Mr. Abdulla Abdul Wahed and Sirdar Coopaswamy Mudliar. These distinguished gentlemen received the guests and extended the warmest hospitality to all. The social features of the entertainment were brightened by a great display of sweeties to be washed down by a flood of champagne. After an interchange of greetings and half an hour's pleasant conversation in the marble paved hall, the gathering adjourned to the banquetting room, where the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar proposed the health of the Hon'ble Dr. and Mrs. Selby. He spoke at some length regarding the educational connection of Dr. Selby with Poona since 1877. He first knew Dr. Selby as a Professor in the Elphinstone College and had since been associated with him in educational affairs. Reviewing the career of Dr. Selby from that period, Dr. Bhandarkar remarked that Dr. Selby's prominence as an educationist was asserted when he returned from the Rajkumar Collge to take up a professorship in the Deccan College. Here he was not only a teacher in moral philosophy, but also a student, and during his connection with the Deccan College he inspired the students with all that was requisite for a successful Collegiate career. Dr. Selby was a disciplinarian as much as a teacher, and his example filled the students of the Deccan College with all he made for success in the world. His interest in the welfare of the Deccan College could not be questioned. It was Dr. Selby who extended it, who induced Government to construct a hostel for it, and who worked the College up to the prominence it had now attained in the Presidency. But Dr. Selby was not merely a sound professor of moral philosophy; he practised what he preached to the students, and his influence at all times left its mark on them. It was not often that an educational man was a good administrator. But Dr. Selbey had proved himself to be equal to the latter and the proofs of his administrative ability as President of the Deccan Education Board and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. After so long an association with Poona, Dr. and Mrs. Selby's absence would stimulate the greatest regret among their many friends; but he felt sure that all would join him in wishing Dr. and Mrs. Selby every happiness in their retirement in the land of their birth. (Cheers).

The Hon'ble Dr. Selby in replying to the toast, said he was very much affected by the splendour of the farewell accorded to him. As Dr. Bhandarkar had said, he was connected with the Presidency since 1877 and since then he and Mrs. Selby had many friends from whom they would part with great regret. His association with the Deccan College was the happiest time of his life, and wherever he might be he would always look back on the days which he had spent in the College and in Poona. Mrs. Selby asked him to thank all her Indian lady friends for the happy association she had with them, particularly at the Ladies' Club, where she had met them so often and experienced the warmth of their friendships. In conclusion Dr. Selby said both he and Mrs. Selby felt the parting with their friends in Poona keenly, but they would always remember them and the pleasant times they had in this country.

Before leaving Dr. and Mrs. Selby were profusely garlanded by Mrs. Talyarkhan Dustur Meharjee and Professor Naigamwalla, and they left the Mansion amid ringing cheers.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 4.

The nett profits of the Bank of Burma for the year ending 31st December 1908 was Rs. 98,307, to which has to be added Rs. 1,67,949 available for disposal. On 30th June last an interim dividend at five per cent. per annum was paid absorbing Rs. 12,849. A sum of Rs. 33,480 was placed to reserve funds. The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, which will absorb Rs. 22,190, to place to reserve and to carry forward Rs 9,429; total Rs 30,000. The reserve fund of the Bank is now Rs. 1,07,9[illegible]30,000, and the Directors are pleased to state that the new capital issue of 12,425 new shares have been fully subscribed and the capital of the Bank is now Rs. 20,00,000.

NSPIRACY.

MIDNAPORE CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) NUARY 4.

MIDNAPORE, J[illegible]nted to

Mr. Smithers, Special Judge, appo[illegible]t to-day, when further witnesses were examine[illegible]r Mr. Gregory and the Government Pleade from Jessore were for the prosecution and Mr. K. B. Dutt and two pleaders for the defence.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi and his party are to spend the summer in the Himalayas, arriving at Nepal next April and returning in October [illegible] offers [illegible] coalitio[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.

Major A H C Birch, R G A is appointed Colaba Field Officer for the current week vice Major F J Duncan, D S O, 2nd Royal Scots, relieved.

Next for duty Major T W G Bryan, R G A.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—

Major F J Duncan, D S O, 2nd Royal Scots, from the 4th January, to the 13th January, inclusive.

The undermentioned Officers arrived at Bombay per H T "Plassy," on 23rd December and landed the same day:—

Bt-Col C P Fendall D S O, R G A, Lt-Col H J Fletcher R A M C, Bt-Lt-Col E H George, D S O, Manchester Regt., Lt-Col W R Clifford, 2nd Cheshire Regt. Lt-Col J E Cadell, R F A, Majors H J Pocock, R A M C, R D Greenhill-Gardyne, 2nd Gordons, R C Anderson, D S O, R A M C, W V J C Elwes, R F A, C W H Crichton, 10th Hussars, E W Bliss, R A M C, Capts. G S G Crawford, 2nd Gordons, L S Bayley, R G A, R Masefield, 2nd Shrop L I, W M Thomson, Seaforth Highrs, C E Atchison, 2nd Shrop L I, A H Stafford, R A M C, E F Q L'Estrange, R A M C, J L G Burnett, 2nd Gordons, J A Busfield, 2nd Cheshire Regt, W F Driesen, S and T Corps, E L Bowring, 2nd Wor Regt, Lieut H C M M Crichton, 1st R. Scots Fusrs, Lt and Qr-Mr W Sherman 2nd K R R C, Lieuts H Richardson, 1st D L Infy, H P Burn, 2nd Gordons, T H Charlisle, R H A, H M Williams, A V Corps, H C Stephen, 1st N Fusrs, Hon J C W S Foljambe, 1st Oxford L I, Lieuts. W. H. Grindley, S and T Corps, L C C Rogers 1st Bedfords, H W Young, R G A, F W Parish, 2nd K R R Corps, W G Fairbrother, Army Schools, J J Higgins, 2 10th Gurkha Rifles, 2nd Lieuts H E G Paget, U List, A S Bredon, 2nd R. W Kents, R G MacGregor, U List, J B E Ford, 2nd R W Kents, N A deTuyll, 10th Hussars, G E Gosling, 10th Hussars, F H Norton, 12th Lancers, F W H Sprot, 1st D Gds, H E D Orr-Ewing, 2nd R Hdrs R D G Small, 2nd Leinsters, A G Smith, 1st W Yorks, J B Wheeler, 15th Hussars, J C Humfrey, 6th Dragoons, T H Ferrand, 2nd K R R C O Brown, 1st Northamptons, R W S Stiven, 1st R Scots Fusrs, R J B Heard 1st Lanc Fusrs, L C Bostock, 1st Manchesters, A D Talbot, 1st Lanc Fusrs, H F Freeby, 1st W Ridings, A G Ottley, 2nd E Yorks, R P T French, 1st R I Rifles, B Hammick, 1st S Lancs, Sir B S Brooke, 2nd R Fusrs, E J King-King, 14th Hussars, J G J Kilkelly, 1st R M Fusrs, C A Goldsburg, 2nd R Fusrs, N G Gauntlett, 1st York and Lancs, H D S O'Brien, 2nd Leicesters, C E Litchfield, 1st R Warwick, R H W Owen, 1st W Ridings, O P Hamilton, 1st R Sussex, C H Anderson, 1st H L I, E F J Bourchier, 2nd N Staffs, A E Miller, 1st W Ridings, E A Bald, 1st W Ridings, H O Curtis, 2nd K R R Corps, E A Sandilands, 2nd R S Fusrs, B S C Hutchinson, 2nd E Yorks, Captain M Sinclair, R A M C, Nursing Sister Miss Reid, K A M N S I.

DEPARTURE.—The following Officers left Bombay by the H T "Plassy," which sailed on 1st January:—Lieut-Cols J M Waiter, D S O, 1st Devon Regt., W T Bartlett, Majors J O Travers, D S O, E G Williams, C S Warwick, Capts B H Besly, R J Milne, Lieuts J M Wolcombe, C H M Imbert Terry, R C Wrey, L D Woolcombe, J R Cartwright, O Wilkin, J M Llewellyn, 2nd-Lieuts G E R Prior, T O B Ditmas, A G N Belfield, R H Anderson Morshead, R A, Addington, Capt and Adjt W E Seafe, Lieut and Qr-Mr E Mumford, Lieut-Col T G Lewie, R A M C, First Devonshire, Major J C Morgan, T E W Bidgood, R G A, Colvin, R E, Capts C E H Wintle, A S Corps, W C Croly, R A M C, W L Steele, R A M C, J McKenzie, R A M C, D L Harding, R A M C, M C Beatty, R A M C, Captains R Mc E Porter, Sherwood Foresters, H J Crossley, R A M C, H S E Wright, A S Corps, T S Coates, R A M C, Captain and Comsy A W Hocking, Ord Dept Captain and Quarter-Master H Mankelow, Wiltshire Regt, Lieuts A E Hodgkins, Army Schools, G T Hunter-Gray, Indian Army, T G Strickland, Essex Regt, H P Chaplin, 10th Hussars, G D Harvey, Sherwood Foresters, E A Bray, E-York Regt, and Asst Comsy J Pike, Ord Dept, R B Spence, Indian Army, H L Napier, Sherwood Foresters, A F Ramsay, Indian Army, A V P Martin, Wiltshire Regt, B J L Mowbray, R F A, D E Robertson, 11th Lancers, E C Maxwell, Cheshire Regt, F H Farebrother, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut E F Robinson, Shrop, L I Captain C A Preston, Indian Army, Nursing Sister E M Cunningham, Q A M N S I.

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut O O'Hara, R Irish Fusiliers, Captain C Curries and T Corps on ss "Devanha" on 28th December. Major H D Bramwell, 15th Hussars, Captain C H B Jarret, R Munster Fusiliers Major J A H Beatty, 9th Hodson's Horse on s s "Mrrmora," on the January. Lieut P G Carey, 31st Punjabis on "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" 1st January.

DEPARTURES.—Major W S Fraser, 19th Lancers, Major P P Forester, 93rd Sikhs F F, Captain C M Gibbon, Division of the C o,f Staff, on s s "Arabia," no 2nd January.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt T, G J Deshon, R F tA H P Keelan, 107th Pioneers, Major F D Hunt, A V C, per s s "Marmora," on 1st January.

DEPARTURES.—Capt G R V Kinsman, R H A, per s s "Umvolosi," on 2nd January, Capt E N Fisher, 1st Manchesters, Capt C D Hitchins, S and T Corps, Major W Barnett, 2nd K R Rifles, per s s "Arabia" on 2nd January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel P. Mellis is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Lucknow Division, vice Slaughter retired.

Colonel D. O'Sullivan to be Principal Medical Officer, Quetta Division, vice Ellis, transferred.

Colonel O. E. P. Lloyd to be Principal Medical Officer, Meerut Division, instead of Peshawar, vice McKay, transferred.

Colonel St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., is now appointed to be Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Brigade, instead of Abbottabad, vice Beatson transferred.

DUSTLESS ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. A. S. Gour wants to bring to the public notice Mr. C. Y. Payne's invention of the "tubular floor and iron metal road plate," whereby, it is said, roads could be made "dustless, almost everlasting, always level, needing no repairs, no watering to keep down dust," etc. These are no doubt very desirable points to achieve. But the question is whether they are achieved anywhere with satisfaction, and whether they could be achieved satisfactorily by the invention.

I wonder why Mr. Payne's invention was not pushed to the notice of the great International Roads Congress organised by the French Government, and which assembled in Paris in October last. Many of the best authorities on road-making and dustlaying from many great European and perhaps American cities took part in that Congress, about a hundred men representing England. If Mr. Payne, however, did bring his invention before the Congress, it would be useful to know with what debates and what result. We all, who take an interest in our municipal affairs, do feel much concerned about our dusty roads, and roads so frequently dug up and refilled in a most primitive and expensive way; and any reliable and direct information would be welcome to us.

Mr. Payne's invention, if it held any water, might have drawn the attention of the Congress and might have met with a cordial reception at its hands, especially in view of the almost futile results of the Congress.

"The Congress adopted a number of resolutions which, while generally acceptable as pious opinions, did not go far to help engineering experts in search of new ideas. All are agreed that it was extremely desirable to have durable and dustless roads adapted to the requirements of modern traffic, but no definite consensus of opinion as to the best methods and materials for the constructing of such highways has been established by the technical explanations concerning various experiments in different countries."—Yours &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

REVIEWS.

"LITERARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES," by James Baker, F.R. Hist. Soc., F.R.G.S.—(Chapman and Hall). A book of reminiscences of literary men and their conversations depends, for its merit, almost entirely upon the manner of its telling, unless the writer has personal knowledge of important facts which are not generally known. The author of "Literary and Biographical Studies" possesses little of such exclusive knowledge and the literary style of the book is not such as to give it a value apart from the matter contained. The chapters on "Shakespere's Mind-Scenes," "At Tennyson's Grave," "The Funeral of Queen Victoria," "Books read by Coleridge and Southey," are something after the fashion of schoolboy essays, with, of course, the added assurance of a writer whose works are published and bought. The chapter entitled "The Home Life of Macaulay," is composed mainly of domestic letters and details, which are scarcely likely to interest anyone not connected with the family of Macaulay. The author's manner of writing is, it is to be feared, indicative of the times. When the educated reading public expects from a professed man of letters, and a professed man of letters deems it necessary to give the educated reading public no higher standard of literary excellence than that revealed in "Literary and Biographical Studies," we may well be despondent for the prose literature of the future. Setting aside as a mere eccentricity the use of such contractions as "naught" "e'en" "e'er," "oft," which are by nature foreign to the vocabulary properly employed in narrative prose, we are more seriously affected by the writer's ignorance of or contempt for the usual differences in meaning between the particles and conjunctions in common use. In the absence of any instinctive feeling for balance or rhythm, he apportions his phrases, sentences and paragraphs according to 'some arbitrary system known only to himself, with the result that many of his sentences are obscure and some unintelligible. As an example of his peculiar use of particles and punctuation marks we quote the following passage: "But Bodenstedt, the creator of the Sage Mirza Schaffy, whose songs and sayings are household words in Germany, is here but little read, as his songs as a whole, still await a good English translation, though some examples of them have been published in England, and in Hamburg an English translation has appeared, and yet, in addition to his Eastern work, it is as a translator and editor of Shakespere that he was best known in Germany, and his knowledge of English literature was wide and sound, as his critical writings prove." The two following sentences give some idea of his occasional obscurity:—"He was born at Peine in Hanover, at a time when Hanover ruled England and not England Hanover; for the House of Hanover had given her her kings and when 'he looks like an Englishman' was a high complement in Peine and the surrounding district." Again later:—"Another personage, he met afterwards famous in Russian history, where he first also heard a Persian singer excite the enthusiasm and ecstasy of his listeners, especially the Georgians and Armenians." Two brief extracts will illustrate other of his many infelicities of expression:—"He was compelled to positively assert that he could not sing": Again:—"This war was still at its height, and this warrior's means of so oft defeating large bodies of Russian troops is described." Even if we were disposed to admit the word "polyglottic" as a possible variant for "polyglot," we should still receive with surprise and incredulity the amazing statement that "the books of Bodenstedt were very polyglottic"! Many of the reminiscences of the writer of this book are no doubt gratifying both to himself and to his friends, but it is much to expect that they should prove of lasting interest to the general public.

"NADIR SHAH" by Sir Mortimer Durand.—(Constable).—Sir Mortimer Durand writes on a subject in which he is well versed and deeply interested,—two circumstances which cannot fail to give a value to his book,—while the subject is in itself sufficiently engrossing. In temper, capacity, and achievement, Nadir Shah frequently reminds us of Napoleon, whose birth succeeded the death of the other by only a few years; and the purpose of the author, of making "the character, and times of Nadir Shah more familiar to the English reader," is amply justified by the comparative obscurity as well as the interest of his theme. Nadir Shah, or Nadir Kuli, to give him his real name, was by birth a Turkoman, son of a chief of the Afshar: by nature and habit an adventurer. As a young man he was betrayed by his family and driven out from his people, whereupon he took service with the Persian Governor. By the exercise of his amazing military and strategic genius, he rose to the position of commander-in-chief, and finally became Shah of Persia. His Eastern conquests during the years that followed recall those of Alexander the Great in their extent and rapidity. Between the years 1736-1740 he subdued Beluchistan and Afghanistan; invaded India and took possession of Delhi, and conquered Bokhara and Khiva. With the year 1741 came the visible turning-point both in his career and character. Up till that time he had shown himself just, for the most part, even if hard and unflinching but continued successes caused him to become more and more callous and, inhuman. As the reverses of the years that followed embittered him, he became suspicious and cruel even to his own associates and friends. His soldiers showed an increasing tendency to mutiny, and finally, in the year 1747, he was assassinated by men who had been his trusted followers.

Sir Mortimer Durand begins his novel with the invasion of India. The tale, as he tells it, is primarily a love-story, with the devotion of the Rajput girl Sitara, whom Nadir raised to the position, of his favourite queen, as its chief interest. The friendships of Nadir Shah, and the intrigues with which he was surrounded are vividly described, and his character is treated as leniently as may be in the intervals of harsh historical facts.

One of the expressed aims of the author is "by presenting the story in the form of a romance to give it more life and colour." Without question the story does not lack colour. Perhaps, on the whole, it would not have lost in artistic effect if some of the more lurid details had been omitted, or at least toned down. Those who accept the classical canon "ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet" will agree that the incident of the blinding of Nadir's favourite son might have been dismissed with no more than a reference. The ending of the tale is highly dramatic, and as it seems, in the main historically true.

The question whether historical romance is or is not a legitimate form of compromise, has never been settled. Those whose historical conscience is at all acute, may not unreasonably condemn it on the ethical side. As a device it is not frequently successful, since it generally fails in the kind of interest necessary for romance, and always in the accuracy desirable for history. Even the most uncritical reader is somewhat disinclined to accept the imagination of any author as a satisfactory substitute for the deficiencies of historical record.

In the particular case of the novel before us one would incline to the verdict that the known facts of Nadir Shah's life alone were capable of sufficiently romantic treatment, and that the tale would have gained, and not lost, by a more exclusive adherence to the accounts of history.

The illustrations, which include a sketch-map, and the plan of Nadir Shah's camp, reproduced from a drawing of the Jesuit Frere Bazin, are well and carefully chosen and form a valuable addition to the book.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COMPANY LEGISLATION.

De Beers' Huge Decline.

TEA AND WOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The third reading of the Companies' Consolidation Bill having been secured, another useful codification of our laws is accomplished, and the Companies Acts are reduced to something like orderly arrangement. But a good deal remains to be done before the safety of the average investor is fairly secured. At present the game is too one-sided in the company world; although it may not suit the financial folk and their friends to admit it. But the joint-stock principle, although it may have been excellent for promoters, and as a means of providing livelihood for directors, is not in the majority of instances an unmixed blessing. Some strengthening of legislation is required, even at the expense of it being dubbed "grandmotherly." There is one point, however, that is worth noting in regard to the many company scandals around. We doubt if as much use is made, as might be made, of the right of appeal to the Board of Trade to make inquiries, in certain circumstances, into the position of joint-stock undertakings.

COAL BILLS AND THE RAILWAYS.

Until the fate of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill is known it will be an anxious time for railway proprietors. The passing by the House of Lords of the second reading is the preliminary to some drastic amending in Committee, and on that the future of the railways must depend to a considerable extent. Lord Claud Hamilton estimated the other day that a rise of a shilling a ton would mean an increase of £800,000 in the coal bills of the railways. Another estimate is that a similar rise will mean an increase of £1,100,000 in the coal bills of the gas companies. All industries must suffer substantially. And a rise in working costs of producing coal may reasonably be estimated at a shilling a ton, or even more, for in addition to the added cost of production there will be the question of shortage to consider for a time. It is evident that such a rise might mean a permanent deduction of a substantial fraction per cent. from Home Railway dividends.

CANADIAN MATTERS.

It is rather disappointing that while the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern continue to show satisfactory increases in gross earnings, the Grand Trunk lags behind. Still, the net revenue statements have been fairly satisfactory, and, if the November figures are good, the Grand Trunk should finish the year with little if any loss in net on the six months. The Canadian Pacific suffers in net revenue owing to the expense of hauling an enormous number of empty cars, the West-bound traffic being still decidedly poor. Cattle business, so it is reported, has been adversely affected by the embargo now in force in the Eastern States, and the "through" business of the Grand Trunk has suffered; but the Canadian Pacific will benefit to some extent because all exported cattle must now be carried over on all-Canadian railway and shipped from a Canadian port. It is satisfactory to hear that the lumber industry shows signs of improvement.

TEA SHARES.

Considerable stagnation has characterised the tea share market just recently, dealings having been interfered with just as on the Stock Exchange by nervousness in connection with the Indian trouble and political considerations generally. There are good bargains to be picked up in this group, not only among the shares of those concerns growing the better class teas, which have not altogether responded to the big advance in the price of the good and fine varieties, but also among the shares of those companies producing the commoner sorts. The tea market position is certainly favourable to an advance in prices. Mr. George Seton in his monthly circular sees signs of a general improvement, based mainly on a belief that supplies cannot be in excess of requirements. One very favourable feature is a smart revival in the European export trade, showing, as it does, that the active propaganda that has been carried on during the past two years in Germany and Belgium by the Commissioner of the Indian Tea Cess Fund is beginning to bear fruit.

DE BEERS' SET-BACK.

The "bears" have just recently had matters all their own way with De Beers' shares, and the price has suffered a very heavy decline, being more than a point below the last making up a week ago. The ammunition which the speculators have used for their attacks has been first of all the alleged wonderous finds in German South-West Africa, but perhaps the most potent factor of all has been the forthcoming report. That document is now to hand, and, it must be confessed, is very far from encouraging. That there would be a heavy falling-off in profits was only to be expected, but it rather startles one when put into actual figures. A drop in net earnings from two millions and a half sterling to just over £700,000 is enough to send a cold shiver down the back of the De Beers shareholder. After the payment of the Preference dividend the sum carried forward is £370,000 lower. Not a very bright outlook this for the current year, with depression in the trade still existing, though fortunately rather less acute! The De Beers directors speak rather more hopefully as to the outlook. Nothing is said in the report as to any arrangement with the Premier, though, as we have frequently pointed out, this is not a matter of such very grave importance in view of the difference in grade of the output.

THE GREAT PATENT CASE.

Quite a commotion has been caused by the recent decision, on December 9 last, of the Comptroller-General to revoke two patents of one Ludwig Hatschek. This was the first decision under section 27 of the Patents and Designs Act of 1897. There is already an outcry in Germany, and retaliation is threatened. It will be recalled that it is this section which gives the right to revoke patents on the ground that the subjects of the patents are not exclusively or mainly manufactured in this country. The burden of proof is on the patentee to show that there is sound reason why the manufacture cannot so be carried on. The case was particularly interesting because (1) the Comptroller-General took what may be called the "extreme" view of the provision of the Act, and enforced it drastically, and (2) because various suggested chances of evasion and defences seem thereby to be hopeless. These particular patents were for the manufacture of thin imitation stone slabs or tiles. It must be admitted that the patentees and licencees had no very strong case. But (1) they had advertised for firms to undertake work for them in this country, and (2) they set up that the cost of labour was excessive here. The important point is that the first line of defence was swept aside, and thereby a very easy means of evasion loses any possible chances, and that the cost of labour defence was also disregarded. This is of great importance. So far as the question of case of obtaining raw material is concerned, which may yet be a possible

defence, it was not of great importance in this case, since, although the manufacture was carried out on the Continent, much of the material came from America. The lines laid down by the Comptroller-General were clear. He looked at (a) the interests of the patentee, but also at (b) the interests of the public. The mere fact that it was more profitable to manufacture abroad he regarded as no reason for not manufacturing here. Another noteworthy fact is that no distinction is made between treatment of patents granted before and since the Act. The decision, as we have said, was a strong one. Whether it will be appealed against remains to be seen. If the views of the Comptroller-General are to be upheld, it is evident that the Act will be no dead letter, and it must mean a very great increase of manufacture in this country.

HOUSE-PURCHASE INSURANCE.

The circular issued a few days ago by the Board of Trade with reference to bond investment and house-purchase companies would seem to be fully warranted by recent disclosures. The purport of the circular is to advise intending subscribers to either kind of institution to find out exactly what conditions exist as to the withdrawal of payments before the end of the period during which it is proposed that payment shall be made, and also as to the risk of forfeiture. It is also recommended that persons who are thinking of entering into contracts with the object of purchasing a house should find out exactly by what means the value of the house will be ascertained, and precisely on what terms the proposed advance will be made under the contract. It is evident that misunderstanding has existed in the minds of many subscribers on one or other of the points referred to, and, for one reason or another, agents engaged in canvassing for business on behalf of some of these companies have not been sufficiently careful to place before intending subscribers a really clear and exact definition of the proposed contract. There is certainly a legitimate field for the transaction of house-purchase business in this country, and if properly conducted on sound actuarial lines few departments of insurance seem likely to prove more useful. It is therefore doubly unfortunate that the work should be to any extent impeded through lack of a perfect understanding between any of these companies and their clients, and the better class of company will not be averse to the fullest investigation into its methods.

A NEW FORM INSURANCE.

A company which occupies a leading position in industrial as well as in ordinary life insurance business has formulated a policy which is expected to appeal to persons in receipt of moderate incomes who find themselves unable to take advantage of ordinary schemes of insurance and yet feel the need of something more substantial than a mere provision for funeral expenses. A distinguishing feature of the scheme is a system of monthly payments, with the option of converting the policy, at the assured's convenience, either into an endowment assurance payable at a given age or into a fully paid up policy. The scheme is in some measure akin to the industrial form of assurance by weekly payments, but should be conducted with considerably less expense. The large proportion of premiums absorbed in expenses by all industrial schemes is certainly unsatisfactory, but so long as the weekly wage earner remains incapable of paying his premiums otherwise than weekly, and will not remit them without the stimulous of a personal application it is difficult to see how the expense of conducting the business can be materially reduced. A substantial allowance might be made, however, in case where the premiums are remitted direct to the office at regular intervals, and such an innovation would seem likely to prove of equal benefit to the companies and to the public, as it would be largely taken advantage of by the more provident, who at present appear to be penalised to some extent on account of the more careless and improvident.

THE LONDON WOOL TRADE.

The circular issued by Messrs. H. Schwartze and Co. on the London wool auctions is particularly interesting, for it not only deals with the statistics of the sales just ended, but also with those of the preceding five auctions held during the present year. At the final series the total quantity offered was 176,258 bales, of which 7,730 bales were South African, the remainder being Australasian. The prices for merinos show a rise of fully 7½ per cent. Soured wool sold throughout at an advance of from 5 to 7 1-2 per cent. Greasy wool opened with a rise of 7 1-2 per cent., and in wools suitable for America 10 per cent. over last sales. For a brief period at the beginning of the second week these prices were considerably exceeded, but the close of the series left prices generally a little higher than the opening level, and Messrs. Schwartze quote the bulk of greasy merino fleece at 7 1-2 per cent., pieces 10 per cent, and American wools fully 10 per cent. over September. Of cross-breds, the finer sorts have sold all through at an advance of 7 1-2 per cent. Coarse wools, on the other hand, have shown some fluctuation: at one time they sold from 10 to 15 per cent. over the last sales' prices, but at the close they were not more than from 7 1-2 to 10 per cent. dearer. Cape grease and snow whites were both a halfpenny dearer. The daily reports of these auctions showed that the Continental trade was taking an unusually large proportion of the offerings, and the final figures are remarkable. The continent bought no fewer than 85,000 bales, whilst the home trade took only 69,000. Buyers from the United States took rather more than had been anticipated—viz., 15,000 bales. A very satisfactory feature of the situation is that only 11,000 bales remain on hand to be carried forward to the first series of next year commencing on January 19. Messrs. Schwartze point out that during the present year 1,005,000 bales of colonial wool have been sold in London, compared with 897,000 bales for the previous year, a result which must be very gratifying to London brokers. Of these the Continent took 428,000 bales, the home trade 528,000 and buyers from the United States 49,000 bales, against 36,000 bales for the previous year.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JANUARY 3.

A special train conveying the Jam Saheb, Prince Ranjitsinhji, arrived at 8-15 a.m. at Wadhwan yesterday when the platform was crowded with his Highness' friends. Jamnagar is "en fete" to receive the Jam Saheb.

The town of Dharangadra was "en fete" on the receipt of telegraphic information that the Bombay Government have received orders from home to invest the Raja Saheb with the insignia of K. C. S. I. Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received moreover by the Raja Saheb. A Durbar will be held by the Agent to the Governor on the 5th of February.

GENERAL Booth in the course of his speech at Coventry, remarked: "People ask what will become of the Salvation Army when I am dead? My reply is, 'Don't worry; the General isn't dead yet.' I have determined to live as long as I possibly can. Arrangements have been made that as one general steps off the stage of action another will step on."

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Lecture by Prof. Lees Smith.

PROFESSOR LEES SMITH of the London School of Commerce delivered the third of his series of lecture on commercial subjects in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, Queen's Road, Bombay, last evening, when a large number of business men and students were present. From this, it would appear that Professor Lees Smith had made a good impression on the audience who collected in large numbers at the Institute.

In the course of a long and instructive address the learned lecturer said that in his last lecture he dwelt on the subject of banking and co-operative banking. He would begin his present lecture with certain generalisations with two methods of Industrial organisation (1) connected with the Artisan's History, and (2) the Workshop and Factory Systems. In the latter, the learned Professor said, you reach a most important differentiation of function, the function of enterprise of capital, of labour, etc. In India, he said, the conflict between handloom weaving and the mill industry was almost nothing. In Great Britain, the matters were different. The artisan, in order to become better off, has been obliged to sacrifice his independence. He works upon the declaration of his employes. In spite of increased wages, the hand-loom weaver was not willing to sacrifice his independence. The minds of all thoughtful men were set upon the question of factory and workshop system. Once you built up a factory system, the inevitable result would be a warfare between labour and capital. (Hear, hear).

AGRICULTURE.

Referring to Agriculture, the learned Professor said that the two main types of industrial organisation were visible in the agricultural organisation. In India he said we have the type which corresponded to the Artisans ystem in Industry. In India, he said, we have what was known as occupying ownership i.e, cases in which the actual tillers of the soil would provide for the capital and direct the operation of agriculture. In England, he said, the agriculturu labourer was a hired workman, the enterprise belonging to the Farmer. In England, he said, there was a—cry for the elimination of farmer and the landlord, everywhere the argument was in favour of small holdings. The magic of property would turn everywhere sand into gold.

Examining the system into its actual working, the lecturer said that the sum total of the capital required of the ryot in India as regards agriculture, would range from ₹ a sovereign to 25, which amount was ludicrously small when compared to the expenses of Great Britain. He said that the difficulty for occupying ownership flowed from Capital. In India, the ryot was peculiarly unwilling to admit of any improvement and by way of humour he added that the ryot understood in India a good deal better than those who instructed him. Referring to Agriculture, the lecturer said, it was subject to fluctuations and chanees of loss. It was always a precarious industry. The ordinary man would be driven to borrow Capital in abnormal years.

THE RYOTS AND THE SOWCAR.

So far as the evidenee goes, the ryot in India is no more in debt than the peasants in Germany or France. About two-thirds of the ryots in this country are in debt, a position which corresponds to the condition of ryots on the Continent. A question may be asked how these debts arise in spite of the Joint Stock System. The answer is that the Joint Stock System has not yet succeeded in the sphere of its work. It does not come within the Banking rules. It cannot lend money in infinitesimal doses. Hence the ryots have to go to a money-lender to satisfy their requirements. There is a general impression that the amount of indebtedness is growing heavier. When once the borrowing habit has been formed, it is difficult to check it. The greater the hold of the money-lender, the more would be the loss of the ryots, and greater the profits of the money-lending class. With regard to the attempts which have been made to free the ryot from the grip of the money lender, the lecturer said that one method proposed was the formation of Co-operative Societies; another method was to adopt a system whereby the lands would be made inalienable or by making the recovery of debts exceedingly difficult as was prescribed by the Code of Napoleon. Another method and a more successful one was for the Government itself to step in and take the place of the money-lender. This argument was sound, but it is beset with many difficulties. However, money may be advanced to the ryots undez certain conditions which might directly operate for the good of the ryot. Unless it is spent on directly productive purposes, no money may be lent. In this connection the lecturer said that a large sum had already been spent in this direction by the Government. With all these inducements, a ryot would naturally go to a man who will give him money more easily without any hard and fast rules. What is wanted then is an agency which would give money on easy loans—an agency which combines the elasticity with the familiarity of the money-lender and that is the general body of respectable men in the village. The Co-operative Credit Societies in Germany have always swept away the money-lender. There are about eleven thousand such societies in Germany.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that as pointed out by Lord Morley the object of representative institutions was not the question of efficiency but the popular and political education of the people. The life of the ordinary British people, who constitute the British Democracy would lie in the conduct of governing institutions which are the natural genius of the British people. They take a very keen idterest in the management of the Co-operative Society, the working men's clubs, and the trados union. In all these the capacity for working representative institution would arise. In conclusion, the lecturer said that it was in the working of the Village Co-operative Societies that more work was done in the matter of representative institutions and that Indian people would do admirably will if they adapted themselves to village self governing organisations.

The next lecture on the subjest of Commercial Education was then announced for the 8th January.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME AND FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THE annual Christmas Tree of the St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Mazagon, was held last evening. Dr. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, presided at the gathering, which was composed of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A very interesting programme of recitations, songs and dialogues was gone through by the children. "The Photographer" and "The Auctioneer," two dialogues, were very amusing and provoked rounds of laughter. The Fan Drill was also greatly appreciated by the audience. Addresses to His Grace and to the benefactors were recited by the children. His Grace in reply thanked the children. After the programme had been gone through, the children were taken upstairs, where a Christmas Tree had been erected. They were there served with refreshments. The function proved highly successful, for which Mother Superior Hortulance and the Sisters deserve great credit.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 27.

THE work of collecting the statistics of irrigation by H. H. Nizam's Public Works Department, has been suspended for five months, during which period the Survey Staff will devote its energies to the immediate repairing of tanks that had breached during the abnormal rainfall of September last.

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Mrs. T. Stracey, the nurse whom I mentioned had been dismissed the service under deplorable circumstances, breathed her last on Christmas Eve, and as the worst has occurred, it is needless to make any further comment on the policy that was pursued in regard to her, except to say that it is hoped tha such a procedure will not recur. The deceased leaves behind six young children to bemoan her loss, who may or may not become objects of sympathy and of relief, according as the spirit moves those in power.

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In connection with the re-organization of the Nizam College, His Highness's Government has sanctioned a number of new appointments. In future there will be an Assistant Professorship of Arabic, filled by an Arab, and an Assistant Professorship of Persian, filled by a Persian, the salary of each being Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300. The Government has also sanctioned the separate appointment of a Professor of Physics as well as of Oriental Languages, the pay of each being Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000. For the Primary Department, a Lady Superintendent has been appointed on Rs. 500. With these additions, there is some justification in the expectation that the College will become a model of its kind, unless, the selection is made by favour, as so many appointments have been created on various pretexts at the expense of the State Exchequer to fit proteges of those who have the influence to patronise.

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Mr. W. J. Prendergast, of the Nizam College, has been granted seven months' leave on full pay as a special case, to enable him to qualify for the Oriental Professorship of the said College. This appointment has been created only now and sanctioned by Government. The question is will it remain open till the return of Mr. Prendergast from leave?

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The proposal that quinine should be prepared in H.H. Nizam's Jails for sale to the public has received the sanction of Government. This means that the quinine hitherto sold through the agency of Post Offices and Customs Houses will cease. The authorities are to be congratulated on trying to keep pace in this respect with the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.

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As His Highness has been pleased to command that the Acting Judges of the High Court are to be paid the full salaries of the positions they hold, sanction has also been accorded by Government to pay full salaries to those officers who have secured steps of promotion by the elevation of Mr. Rai Balmukand and Nawab Zoolcadar Jung to Judgeships. This measure, no doubt, may be welcome to those concerned, but it would have been more business-like had the officiating appointments been confirmed instead of creating a precedent which may be troublesome hereafter.

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Nawab Luthfuddin Khan Bahadur, the grandson of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, who is making a tour through his Paigah districts, made his first halt at Shahabad. Circumstances took me there during the present vacation, and I must admit that everything looked bright. The young nobleman appears to be alive to all his responsibilities. I was told that during his stay in Shahabad, he made it a point to enquire into the condition of his ryots, and to facilitate what they had to say, he posted boxes for the reception of petitions at various approaches to his residence. He visited Farozabad, which is about twelve miles from Shahabad and did the same there. By his very practical management the Nawab is growing into popularity, and deserves great praise for his earnestness in disposing of the grievances of his people. He has made a great coup in drawing up an elaborate scheme for the better irrigation of his villages. The sinking of new tanks, reconstruction of old ones, and construction of channels will mean a large initial outlay, but the ultimate gain will more then repay it. He is now on the eve of moving his camp to Ganjoti and thence to the rest of his taluqs, which will occupy about two months. His entourage, which is necessarily a large one, includes his principal secretaries and heads of different departments. The tour he is making is more for the purpose of personally disposing of long-pending cases—Judicial, Police, Inam, etc.,—than to inspect and acquaint himself with his many districts. He means, it is said, to introduce some well-devised measures for the better administration of his districts, and is being assisted by experienced officials who are capable of doing much for him. I must not omit to say that on Christmas Eve the Station was quite "en fete." Nawab Luthfuddin was "At Home" to the Railway officials and others and had sports also for the children. The prizes given away were nice, particularly the first and second prizes in one of the items, viz, a gold-mohur and a sovereign, both being won by the Misses Shannahan in the egg-spoon race, that is to say, the race was run holding an egg-spoon containing an egg. After dinner the Nawab gave a dance which more or less all attended in spite of its being Christmas Eve. It broke up in the early hours of the morning and all went home thanking the host for his hospitality. At 7 a. m. a Mass was said in the little Chapel here by a Priest who had come in for the occasion, and it was remarkably well attended, although the dance preceded it the night before. I had forgotten to say that Mr. Cursetji Framji Dadabhai, who is the proprietor of the Refreshment Rooms at Wadi, was the caterer for the Evening Party and Dance. And, considering the short notice he received, he justified his past reputation by meeting every requirement creditably.

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His Highness the Nizam has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 500 to Mir Mahboob Ali, Chief Inspector of the City Police, as a reward for the services he rendered in arresting counterfeitors.

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The Afzulgunj Bridge has been closed to all traffic, as the portion of it which remained after the September floods is now sinking and may collapse at any moment. The people on the Residency side and its neighbourhood will have a long stretch to make if they have to go into the City centre, as they will have to pass over the Muslim Jung Bridge.

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It is said in official quarters that a Mr. Gamlaid from Calcutta succeeds Major McCormick as Mint Master, after he reliaquishes charge of his duties in March next. The former's salary has been fixed at Rs. 1,500.

WE publish to-day a notice of the Karachi Port Trust, inviting tenders for a Debenture Loan of seven lakhs, being the final issue of a loan of Rs. 45 lakhs, at 4 per cent., repayable in thirty years. Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (S. T.) on Friday, the 5th proximo.

BENGAL ANARCHISTS.

The Alipore Trial.

WITNESSES THREATENED WITH PROSECUTION.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TANK.

At the Alipore Sessions Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, Additional Sessions Judge, sitting with two Assessors, the hearing was resumed of the charges against Barendra Kumar Ghosh and thirty-three others of waging war against the King, conspiracy, etc.

Mr. W. Barton (instructed by Mr. Withal and Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor of Alipore,) appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. P. Mitter, R. C. Bonnerjee, R. N. Roy, E. P. Ghosh, counsel, and Bubus Nagendra Nath Banerjee, and Bijoy Krishna Bose appeared for the various accused.

The first witness called yesterday was Babu Chandi Charan Shaha, landlord of 41, Champatalah, First Lane, where the "Yugantar" had its offices in 1906. He was examined by Mr. Barton in connection with an agreement of lease of the premises to Harish Chunder Ghose, and, in reply to counsel, he said that Abinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendra Nath Dutt, two of the accused, signed as witnesses.

Mr. Barton desired to put in the agreement, but on an objection by the defence the Judge declined to admit the document unless Hurrish was called as a witness.

Anukul Chander Ghose, a clerk to the previous witness, called and examined, gave corroborative evidence.

THE TANK TRANSACTION.

Sarat Chunder Ghose, of the firm of Sachindra Mohon Ghose and Co. manufacturers of iron tanks, at 93, Harrison Road, was next called, and, in reply to Mr. Barton, described the transaction regarding the purchase of the tank found in the Muraripukur Garden. Witness told Mr. Barton he was not present when the tank was ordered, and he could not say who gave the order. The size was unsual. He said when the man called to take delivery of the tank delivery was not taken because the tank; was not made to order. The entry of the man's name in the firme's books was Woopendra Nath Sircar.

Witness identified the tank.

For the purposes of identifying the man witness entered the dock, the Judge having assured him there was no fear. He failed to identify any of the accused.

The Judge directed that the accused Bibhuti Bhusan Sircar should be taken out of the dock.

Babn Ashutosh Bose: The accused are looking at each other and laughing. (Laughter).

Replying to questions, the witness said: "This man resembles the one whom I pointed out in the lower Court, and with whom I had a conversation in connection with the revised order for the tank."

To the Judge: He did not remember whether he told the Magistrate that the order was given in his presence.

The deposition was read over to the witness.

The Judge: Take it from me that you did say so: why did you say so?—By the order I meant the revised order of the second day.

The Judge: Why did you say before the Magistrate that the man paid Rs. 10, and a cooly took away the tank?—I did not say so.

The Judge: Why did you say in the lower Court that you yourself gave the receipt?—I did not say so. It was not in my handwriting.

The Judge: When you identified Bebhuti in the lower Court you did not say he was like the man whom he knew, but you said "I think he is the man"?—I did not make such a statement.

The Judge: Did you not say before the Magistrate that you would have pointed out the man even if you had not known his name?—I did not say so.

The Judge: Why did you not then correct the statements when they were read out to you?—I do not know English and so I could not correct them. I could not understand. I cannot say that the statement recorded by the Magistrate is wrong, I made a mistake in not suggesting the corrections.

Witness's recognisances were taken.

The Judge then directed the Court-Inspecter to take a recognisance bond from the witness before he was discharged. The Judge said he would consider later on whether he would sanction his prosecution for perjury.

Saroda Prosad Dass, clerk in the firm of Messrs. Sachindra Mohan Ghose and Co., was then called and examined. He identified the account-book in which the order for the iron tank was entered. The name Woopendra Nath Sircar was written by the witness but he could not say if Sarat Chunder Ghose, the previous witness, or the man who gave the order asked him to write the name. He did not remember whether Sarat was present at the time.

Mr. Barton: Why did you then say that Sarat might have given the name?—I said that by mistake.

The Judge remarked that he would sanction the procecution of the witness if he continued to make such mistakes.

The tank was then shown to the witness, who said he could not identify it.

To the Judge witness said there was nothing extraordinary in his having signed the name of Woopendra Nath Sircar.

Sukumar Bannerjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, C. I. D., Calcutta, was the next witness called. He deposed that on the 20th of May, he received three packets from Mr. Denham at Royd Street. Sub-Inspector Lalifuddin handed them over to Mr. Denham stating that they were found in a house-search at Sylhet. Witness made them over to Major Black and he then gave them to Inspector Gupta after he had received them back from the Chemical Examiner.

Cross examined by Mr. E. P. Ghosh, witness said with the exception of the three packets handed over to him, that all the exhibits mere in charge of Inspector Gupta on the 20th May at Royd Street. They might have also been kept at 41, Park Street. Witness kept the packets locked up in a box at Royd Street till the 8th June for he had been asked to keep them separate from the other exhibits. Witness not ordered, until the 7th or 8th of June, to hand them over to Mojor Black. The object in not keeping them in the custody of Inspector Gupta was to separate them from the other exhibits, these being of an explosive character. The other explosives were not kept in Royd Street. Witness was directed by Inspector Gupta to get them back from Major Black, and to hand them over to him. Witness could not say what Gupta did with the exhibits on the 10th of June. He could not give any reason why the exhibits were not sent to the Chemical Examiner earlier than on the 8th of June.

Sailendranath Sircar, a Delivery Clerk in the Simla Post Office, said he produced a few letters before Mr. Birley. They were received by his post office and he produced them by order. One of the letter was from Taranath Roy Chaudhur, of the "Yugantar" office, intimating to the post officce that he was no longer the manager of the "Yugantar" and had made over this office to Jnanendranath Mitra.

The next letter was written in February last to the Simla post office by Taranath, informing the Post office that he was taking over the control of the "Yugantar". Another letter written on the 12th of May last by Jnanendranath Mitra, intimated that the "Yugantar" office was about to be removed from 73, Cornwallis Street to 3, Ram Mohan Shaha's Lane. A few other letters, connecting the names of Taranath, Abinash and others with the "Yugantar," were also read.

Cross-examined by Babu Nagendranath Banerji, the witness said he knew that there was an order by the Government, after the arrest of Arabinda Ghose, to entercept all letters addressed to 48, Grey Street. The order was cancelled in the beginning of June.

Phanibhusan Roy, Sub-post Master, Manikollah post office, state under examination that the money-order receipt book contained an entry to the effect that a money-order for Rs.20 was sent to Sisir Kumar Ghosh, at Bombay, on the 22rd of April 1908.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. P. Ghosh, witness said the record showed that the money-order was paid at Bombay on the 27th of April and that the acknowledgement came back to Calcutta on the 1st of May.

Kishorimohan Das-Gupta, formerly post master of the Bagbazar post office, stated that a money-order for Rs. 10 was paid received from the Bagbazar post office in favour of Barindra Kumar Ghosh of 32 Muraripukur Road. The sender's name, was Hemnath Roy, of Burdwan. The records showed another entry for Rs. 15, from the Joshidi post office, to Upendra Nath Banerjee 32 Muraripukur Road. The sender was W. Ghosh. A third entry was for Rs. 50 to Upendranath Banerji by Prokash Chander Bose at the Joshidi Post office. A fourth one for Rs. 25 was sent to B. K. Ghose, 32. Muraripukur Road, by Lalit K. Chatterji, Krishnagar post office.

Witness, continuing, said he intercepted letters addressed to Upendranath Banerji under instructions from the Presidency Post Master. Witness initialled the letter inside an envelope, but he did not initial the envelope, which bore the Calcutta Post Mark of the 3rd of May. It was a letter from Kriskna jiban Sanyal to Upendranath Banerji, at 32 Muraripukur Road.

The examination and cross-examination of this witness had concluded when the Court rose for the day.

THE RHODES SCHEME REVERSED.

P. A. VAILS writing in the "Manchester Guardian" says:—The effect of the Rhodes Scheme is that England gathers together young men from all the corners of the earth and makes them her own. If there were nothing better to be done, this would at least benefit many individuals, but at the same, if not indeed at much less, cost England could serve herself and the Empire better. Exactly the converse of Cecil Rhodes's scheme is what England wants.

We should find here in England young men of ability writers or speakers, or both, to whom we should grant scholarships of, say, the same duration and value as those under the Rhodes Scheme. We should send them out to study the ways and science of other people in other countries. Each student would go to his allotted country and task with the prestige of his position. He would stand accredited as a searcher from a great institution. The press of the country and the responsible authorities would recognise him and help him in many ways. He would have knowledge of England and English ways and English science to spread while he in his turn was learning all he could. Each month or each quarter he would send back across the seas the knowledge he had gained, to be spread far and near. He would draw from the fresh thought of his country he was in and send back his message to assist in rejuvenating the thought of his motherland, or he would see the errors and abuses that obtained in the land of his sojourn and warn his fellows against them. When the term of his scholarship had expired he would return to England, and, in accordance with its conditions he would write or lecture for six months or a year throughout the United Kingdom on the result of his study.

Such a man would have something to give the community he went to. He would come back after studying his allotted subject, were it agriculture, engineering, or social legislation, in his allotted country; and again he would find responsible officials ready to assist him in every way to disseminate to the people of England the knowledge that he had acquired, for he would require much knowledge. He would go out knowing that his mission was to learn and to communicate his learning to others. He would not start with the preconceived idea that there was nothing to learn that we have the knowledge of the world here with us. We have undoubtedly much of it, but there is so much more scattered about the world which we may have for the asking that it seems a sin not to ask. The nations of the world send to us for our knowledge and training. From every land they come to us. Pass through the playing fields of any public school or university. See the American, the German, the Frenchman, the Parsee, the Japanese, the Chinaman, the Briton from everywhere over the sea. They have all come to learn from us. Shall we imagine that we have nothing to learn from them? Is not England considering much social legislation that has already been long and profitably used in other countries? Has she not of late years passed into law Acts that have been in daily use for decades by her children? If these are good now, were they not equally so in nearly every case a score of years ago? Might we not just as well have enjoyed them all that time? Would we not in all probability have had them sooner had we had Empire Scholars studying them twenty years ago?

Instead of bringing up to England youths who have nothing to give us, we must send out everywhere men who will spread our knowledge wherever they go, and who will in exchange receive the knowledge of those they live and move amongst. Moreover, we shall not choose men for mere book-learning. We shall select men who show that they possess the qualities that go to make useful investigators and keen students of those subjects to which they intend to address themselves.

The Rhodes Scholarship scheme is by many looked on as a great Imperial idea, and in certain quarters it is thought that it will do much to promote Imperial unity and to broaden thought, It is too early yet to speak positively as to what result it will have, if any, in drawing the component portions of the Empire more closely together or in spreading widely throughout the world the knowledge that the Rhodes Scholars acquire here. It may possibly be found that it will be principally of benefit to individuals rather than to communities. For under this scheme students are gathered from the four corners of the earth and sent to Oxford. They are naturally, in the great majority of cases, young men whose characters have not fully developed. Few will deny that Oxford can be relied on to make an overwhelming proportion of these "her own," to impose on them her ways and her ideas. Oxford enters into their souls. It is almost natural that it should be so. Of those who thus come here to learn it follows that but a very small proportion are by nature or inclination writers or speakers. To influence thought greatly a man must be a writer or a speaker, or both. To wield any appreciable power he must earn the right to be heard, and that takes some earning. The proportion of Rhodes Scholars whose desires run in this direction and who can or will ever earn this right must always be infinitesimally small. Moreover, there arises always the consideration that those who do get through the searching trial will probably have had their thought and character shaped in the Oxford mould, and if they can achieve distinction in England it is not likely that they will be possessed of a burning desire to return to the places whence they came, where their scope must necessarily be limited. These considerations have reference mainly to those scholars who come from the dependencies of England.

By travel we must educate ourselves. To the million it is impossible. We must bring it as close to them as we can. It cannot be done better than by sending our emissaries into all parts of the earth. This scheme cannot be carried out without money. Neither could Cecil Rhodes's great scheme. It this the converse of that idea, should be considered better, we shall surely find someone who will not be above printing his name on the history of his country and earning a nation's gratitude.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER CITY RESIDENCES.

THE policy, which some Provincial Governments seem disposed to adopt and the Imperial Government seems inclined to sanction, of providing residences for officials compelled to live in large cities, has some far-reaching issues which may wisely be anticipated and settled before that policy is stratified into the administration says "Indian Engineering." Some ten years ago the Government found that it would be economical to purchase or build public offices because the rents paid for them, when they were leased, amounted in a very few years to so much more than their value that no excuse could be given for the waste involved in leases. As rents in all large cities began to rise with leaps and bounds the extravagance of renting offices became more and more apparent. As the conviction underlying the policy of purchase in lieu of leasing gained in strength and popularity, consistency forced the authorities to realise that it was not only office rents that had risen enormously, but that the economic earthquake which had heaved up office rents had with them also sent up the rents of private residences. Though the upward movement which had simultaneously sent up the prices of all the necessaries of life was only an offshoot of that which had raised rents the coincidence of the two movements could not escape or be disregarded by any Government which had noticed, and allowed itself to be influenced by one of them. The Government is always slow to sanction regular resurrent charges which become a permanent burden on the finances; and if it could not give needed relief to public servants by increasing their salaries, it felt bound to afford relief in the other direction of furnishing them with free or cheap quarters. It began by providing room in some offices for some of the officers required to work in them. For obvious reasons this method of relief could not go very far. The next step has been either to buy or build residences (preferably the latter) and to charge a moderate rent for them, which would on the one hand afford immediate relief from the high rents extorted from them by grasping private landlords, and on the other, in consequence of the rising values of land sites, place the Government in possession, as owners, of valuable properties. The whole policy of which these arrangements are a practical illustration in the nature of an object lesson, has it is believed, the entire approval of the public. But the collateral issues of this approval have now to be faced. You cannot send up one end of a see-saw without sending down the other. The relief given to officials necessarily aggravates the burdens of all the non-official public, or that very large portion of it for which private employers, such as banks and commercial and trading houses, do not provide dwelling accommodation. There are some situations in which the Government is helpless when it resorts to action that may be fairly described as invidious. But this is not one of them. The State cannot indeed anywhere outside of the Communists' Utopia provide dwelling places for all its subjects. But is there no direction in which it can give help to sufferers from a great and growing evil, not indeed resulting from its own action, but undoubtedly aggravated by it, and susceptible of statesmanlike treatment on broad public grounds. Why may not a public investigation be promptly set on foot to ascertain how far increasing rents in large cities are irremediable and how far they may be traceable to causes which it is not merely practicable, but also the duty of the Government to control; and that without infringing private rights. Something like this question has lately received attention from one of the Corporations of one of our capital cities, which, however, is said to be much too stuffed with the landlord interest to hold out any reasonable prospect of its ever being quite honestly or even intelligently dealt with in that biassed quarter. In no sphere not dominated by unwholesome landlord influence need there be any mystery about the direction which the needed investigations should take, nor about their definite objects. The recent fate of land legislation at Home ought not to weigh in India with any mind not overcome by mere party considerations. Land legislation in India holds a position of its own, for even in Bengal, where the Permanent Settlement obtains, the theoretical proprietary rights of landlords resolve themselves into the conditioned privileges of revenue collectors which may at any time be extinguished for default under the sunset law. When in 1873-74 Lord Northbrook considered the feasibility of extending the Bengal Settlement, Sir Auckland Colvin showed in his able Memorandum what an inexcusable sacrifice of State revenue would be involved in permanent assessments of land, whose value had increased from four to ten-fold in the neighbourhood of railways and would go on increasing indefinitely from causes to which the zemindars contributed not one pie. The principle of the State claim on the unearned increment was here affirmed with a confidence and in a manner which not only admits of, but positively calls for, a uniform and consistent application to large cities, in which the value of land convertible into building sites has risen from many causes, chief among which are improvements brought about by expenditure of money raised in rates. The landlord's contribution in rates is a mere fraction of the expenditure thus incurred; and for that he receives an ample compensation for his share of the rates. His profits are reported to be out of all proportion to his fractional contribution. Among other causes of the enhanced value of land and consequent increase of rents, are the overcrowding of cities, and the vicious system of land speculation which sometimes leaves good sites unoccupied in order to raise the value of sites in the vicinity. The Government stands above all suspicion of knowingly sacrificing the interests of any one class to those of any other. It should lose little time in freeing itself from the probably unjust reproach of having too long stood by as an unmoved spectator of the extortion which one class has practised on another and from which it has at last begun, as explained above, to emancipate the small body of public servants.

ONE of the most interesting publications in India each year is the annual volume of cartoons from the "Hindi Punch" which has distinctly improved during the last twelve months. To turn over its pages is to run rapidly through the events of the year and it is well to look back dispassionately on events when the controversy has died down and the judgment can be clearer. 1908 gave many opportunities to the cartoonist and that member of the staff of the "Hindi Punch" kept a pot of vitriol as well as a pot of balm into which to dip his pen. Many cartoons appear relating to the outrages which have taken place all over India and to the anarchists no quarter is shown. Neither is any sympathy shown with those who wrecked the Congress at Sarat in 1907. But there are more domestic matters wherein appear kindly thoughts, and the extension of the hand of sympathy and understanding for which Lord Morley has asked from both sides. If the "Hindi Punch" is, as we believe it to be, a true exponent of reasoning Indian opinion then it must be confessed that, although there must in many things be a difference of opinion, it is a very reasonable opinion. The volume too has the merit of imparting amusement will its instruction.

FAITH-HEALING IN THE CHURCH.

Consulting Depot to be Opened.

CLASSES FOR CLERGYMEN.

THE early establishment of a central consulting depot, where those diseased in mind and body may be received and ministered to by the clergyman as well as the physician, is one of the objects of the Church and Medical Union, which has just been formed to promote the co-operation of the clergy and the medical profession in the alleviation of suffering and the healing of the sick.

The formation of the union is one of a succession of events dating from last June. In that month, in a discussion at the Pan-Anglican Congress, many distinguished Churchmen, among them the Bishop of Bloemfontein, claimed that the clergy should study psychology in relation to the physical organism and phenomena of the body. In August the movement was enormously strengthened by the report of the committee of bishops who had been appointed in connection with the Lambeth Conference to consider the subject of ministries of healing and faith-healing.

This committee, which was presided over by the Bishop of Winchester and numbered the Archbishop Designate of York among its members, stated that sickness and disease are in one aspect a breach in the harmony of the Divine purpose, not only analogous to but sometimes at least caused by want of moral harmony with the Divine Will, and that this restoration of harmony in mind and will often brings with it the restoration of the harmony of the body.

INTERVIEWS WITH PATIENTS.

This week, says the "Daily Mail" of November 22nd, a private committee, headed by Prebendary Pennefather, vicar of Kensington, called a conference on spiritual, mental, and faith-healing when it was decided by the Dean of Westminster and others to ask the Bishop of London to nominate a diocesan committee for the consideration of questions connected with healing by spiritual means.

The chairman of one of the most famous hospitals in the world is interesting himself in the union, which has temporary offices at Dryden House, Gerrard Street, W. "We are not dealing with theories," explained Mr. Geoffrey Rhodes, the secretary, yesterday. "There is a great and growing interest in the work of the Church in connection with the cure of bodily diseases, but the public want facts—they want medical proof of the cures said to have been effected.

"Women and men will be in attendance at our headquarters to interview the patients, who will be asked to give certificate from the doctor who is attending the case. Then we will arrange for the patient to be seen by a clergyman, if possible by his parish priest. The clergyman of the future will have to study psychology, and it is our intention to have lectures and classes on mental therapeutics, where the clergy will learn how they can help those who need their aid."

It is expected that the Bishop of London will grant the request of the meeting and appoint a "Central Church Council in the diocese of London for the consideration of questions connected with healing by spiritual means."

The idea is to appoint a council which will have influence not only with believers but with scientists as well. The council will strictly investigate cases of faith-healing and report on them for the benefit of others.

Prebendary Pennefather summarises his position thus: "Many of the clergy have not attached the full meaning to the words they continually use in the Eucharist, forgetting that in that service they may possess healing power for the body as well as for the soul."

At the discussion on this subject at the Pan-Anglican Conference in June one of the most striking papers was read by Miss E. M. Reed, M. D., who is now specialising in mental and spiritual healing in entire accord with members of the medical profession, and in many cases, with their collaboration. She is on the point of opening a "house for spiritual healing," which will at the same time be in harmony with the teaching of the Church of England, and have several practising physicians as consultants.

A medical authority, who is taking an active interest in the movement, says: "Certain illnesses are directly amenable to psychical treatment; there are others in which it would be distinctly dangerous to trust to mental treatment alone. Mental suggestion may cause functional changes. Take a case of dyspepsia resulting from nervous strain. That strain creates a change in the chemical properties of the gastric juice. By removing the nervous strain you will not at once cure the dyspepsia, but you will restore the normal functions of the body, and nature will then effect a cure.

"Many of the things regarded as symptoms of disease are really manifestations of the efforts of nature to resist agencies destructive to life. A rise of temperature may be a manifestation of the effort of nature to overcome the invasion of infective germs. People are sometimes thrown into panic by manifestations which are really signs of cure. That is the time to restore poise of mind to the patient.

"Christian Science absolutely fails to recognise physical laws. It is based on the knowledge that mental states control to a large extent physical conditions. That is true, but it is not the whole truth. You cannot cure by suggestion alone, neither can you cure without it. The principle of the new movement is a sane combination of the powers of faith and exact medical knowledge applied to the problems of healing."

AGNES BOYLE and J. Metcalfe, two domestic servants at Rothesay, who are about to be married—one to a member of the "Dreadnought's" crew and the other to a local mechanic—have been chosen to share the late Marquess of Bute's marriage dowry of £35.

THE Kaiser's celebrity has reached that stage when he cannot even do nothing without appearing remarkable,

WHAT COWPER-TEMPLE TEACHING IS.

It really seems as if those who are opposed to what is called "Cowper-Temple" teaching cannot be aware of what that really means.

The origin of the phrase was due to Mr. Cowper-Temple, a member of Parliament who, when the first Education Act of 1870 was being discussed, introduced a clause [Section 14 (2)] by which it was enacted that no religious catechism or religious formulary distinctive of any particular denomination was to be taught in any Board school. In most Board schools "simple Bible teaching" has been given for thirty-eight years without any trouble or objection, and we set out below precisely what that teaching consists of. We give the syllabus of Bible teaching for the current year in force in the schools of the London County Council. It will be seen that in every standard the children are required to learn the Lord's Prayer and Psalm xxiii. and lessons from the life of Christ and the Gospels.

This does not satisfy the extremists, who want their own-made catechism added which will teach the children that their play-fellows are little children because they do not go to the same church. The extremists forget that there is no Divine warrant for Anglicanism or Roman Catholicism or Nonconformity, except so far as those organisations do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God. Ecclesiastical supremacy is based only on spiritual supremacy, and not on ecclesiastical science.

Whether a child or adult are the duties of life made clear by the teaching of creed or catechism than by teaching them the very words of Scripture as set, for instance, in the following syllabus? And what guarantee there that a sectarian teacher will teach these lessons better than one who has not been obliged to submit to a sectarian test?

But as yet, because the extremists insist on their creed and their catechism and their test-bound schools, practical men—tired of sectarian scrimmages—are being forced to the conclusion that the settlement of this irreligious quarrel is to turn out the Bible out of the school. This would mean that nearly 6,000,000 (in England and Wales) children would be deprived of hearing the Scriptures read daily. The music of their words and the inspiring note of their teaching would be lost to many and in many thousands of cases children would be brought up without hearing any word of the Bible, on which the English boast that their greatness rests.

But a practical people should be driven to such a confusion as secular education would be a matter for; for, apart from its religious value, an accurate knowledge of the very words of the Bible is one of the greatest intellectual and literary gifts which a child or man can have. Our greatest writers and orators are great in proportion as they have drunk deep of that well of English undefiled.

What objection can be properly taken to this syllabus and the instructions to the teachers which follow it? And remember that this is the syllabus which Mr. McKenna appended as a model to his Education Bill as a model for Board schools. The extremists say, "Away with it!"

THE L.C.C. SYLLABUS.

The syllabus says:—

In the schools provided by the Council the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of the Christian religion and of morality as are suited to the capacities of children and shall always:

(1) Be in such explanations and instruction the terms of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections vii. and xiv., be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in such schools to attach children to any particular denomination (Article 80 of the School Management Code provisionally adopted by the Board).

(2) Moral Instruction.—The teachers are desired to limit the lessons as practical as possible, and not to pay attention to unnecessary details.

(3) In boys', girls', and mixed schools working under schemes based upon the syllabus should be drawn up at the beginning of the school year, and should be submitted to the Council's inspector when he visits the school.

(4) In framing the following syllabus the word 'studies' is used to indicate portions of the book referred to which are to be considered during the periods of instruction. The word 'lessons' means deductions bearing upon conduct drawn by the teacher from the studies of Scripture studied. Head teachers of schools must draw up a syllabus of lessons for children below Standard I., and submit it to the Council's inspector.

Infants I.—Learn the Lord's Prayer and Psalm xxiii.; simple stories from the Book of Genesis; leading factors in the life of our Lord suitable for hearing.

Standard II.—Learn the Lord's Prayer and Psalm xxiii; learn the Ten Commandments (Exodus xx., verses 35-40); lessons from the life of Moses; simple lessons from the life of our Lord.

Standard III.—Learn the Lord's Prayer; the Ten Commandments; St. Matthew xxii., verses 35-40; St. Matthew v., verses 1-12, and Psalm cxxi.; stories from the Pentateuch with special reference to the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, and the practical lessons to be derived from them; fuller account of the life of our Lord with lessons drawn from the following parables: 'The Sower,' 'The Prodigal Son,' 'The Good Samaritan,' 'The Lost Sheep,' 'The Pharisee and the Publican,' 'The Talents.'

Standard IV.—Learn the Lord's Prayer; the Ten Commandments; St. Mathew v., verses 1-12, St. Mathew xxii., verses 35-40; and Psalm cxxi. St. John xiv., verses 1-15, and Psalm xxiv.; lessons from the Book of Joshua; lessons from the Gospel according to St. Luke, i.-xiii.

Standard V.—Learn the Lord's Prayer; the Commandments; Psalm cxxi.; St. Matthew v., 1-12. Learn 1 Corinthians xii., verse 31, and xiii, and Psalm xxiii. and xci., and Proverbs xxiv., verses 27-34, and xxxi., verses 10-31, Romans xiii., verses 8-10. Lessons from the life of Samuel and David, and from the Book of Ruth; lessons from the Gospel according to St. John, xiv. end.

Standard VI.—Learn the Lord's Prayer; the Ten Commandments; Psalm xxiii.; St. Matthew v., verses 1-12, and xxii, verses 35-40. Learn Psalms xci. and cxxii; Isaiah lii., verses 13-15, and liii; 1 Corinthians xii., verse 31, and chapter xiii. Lessons from the life and times of Elijah and Elisha. Lessons from the Sermon on the Mount, St. Matthew v., vi., and vii. Lessons from the Gospel according to St. John, i.-xiii.

Standard VII.—Learn the Lord's Prayer; the Ten Commandments; Psalm xxiii.; St. Matthew v., verses 1-12; and Matthew xxii., verses 35-40. Psalm xci., Isaiah lv., and Hebrews i. Lessons from the life and times of Hezekiah, Ezra, and Nehemiah (alternate course); lessons from the Book of Daniel (alternate course); lessons from St. Matthew v., vi., and vii.; lessons from the Gospel according to St. John, xiv., end. Study of the Acts of the Apostles, i.-xii.

Higher-Standard VII.—Repeat Standard VII. work, learn Isaiah xxxv., and Psalms li. and civ. Study Acts of the Apostles, xiii.-xxviii. Lessons from the Epistle to the Romans, xii.-xv."

Such is what the bigots call "Godless education"!

CHILDREN, TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest at night by a child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

BISHOP LANG'S STORIES.

The Bishop of Stepney gave 3,000 men at Coventry the other night some stories which both interested and amused them. An American Bishop told him that he heard a couple of men discussing work questions, and one of them remarked, "Well, for a nice soft job, give me a bishop's." Dr. Lang's comment to his audience was that an Eight Hours Bill which included his own class would be a very welcome piece of legislation, and that the idea that bishops did not work hard was a thing of the past. And for the sake of critics of efforts made to benefit the world the Bishop told a Gipsy Hill story. A worthy citizen of London offered advice to a man who was pushing a barrow on a hot day up the hill. "That's all very well, governor," was the retort: "No doubt there is a great deal in what you say, but there's a better woy still—give a shuv behind."

"HEAD OF THE CHURCH" AND "HEAD OF THE STEEPLE."

St. George's Bloomsbury, for which the Lord Chancellor has just found the first Liberal rector, has been unkind called "the most pretentious and ugliest" church in London. It was designed about 1731 by a pupil of Wren. On the steeple—itself an incongruous addition to a "classical" edifice—is perched a statue of George I. in the robes of a Roman senator! This grotesque feature was a gift from an anti-Jacobite brewer, and inspired the following epigram, of which there are many variants:

The King of Great Britain was reckoned before
The "Head of the Church" by all good Christian people;
But his brewer has added still one title more
To the rest, and has made him the "Head of the Steeple."

This intensely respectable church was selected by Hogarth for the background of his "Gin Lane."

THE NEXT BOOM IN STAMPS.

As stamp-collectors are well aware, the issues of the various countries and Colonies "boom" or decline in the "philatelic" market according to the prevailing fashion among the followers of the hobby. Lately the craze has been all for unused King's Head Colonials, but a contributor to the 1909 edition of "The Stamp Collectors' Annual" (Nissen and Co.) prophesies that the next boom will be in the Queen Victoria issues for the British Colonies in "fine used" condition. The difficulty is to secure specimens, espicially of the earlier Victorian issues, in really "fine used" state, and, when found, they are worth full catalogue prices or more.

THE HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE.

Some particulars of this property, so long and so prominently associated with the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, are supplied in the "Estate Magazine" by Mr. F. H. Purchas. It comprises 7,350 acres, and carries with it the patronage of the living and the Lordship of the Manor of Hawarden. It is mainly agricultural, but is also rich in minerals. In all there are 183 agricultural holdings on the estate, of which thirty-nine farms extend to over fifty acres, the largest being 376 acres, and the average size about 130. There are 143 small holdings, so that of the total number of agricultural tenancies no less a proportion than 78 per cent. comes within the definition of the recent Small Holdings Act. Rents range between 25s, and 30s. per acre, and between 35s. and 40s., according to the situation of the land.

THE "TEMPLE OF PEACE."

The most interesting apartment in Havarden Castle is Mr. W. E. Gladstone's study, or, as he called it, "The Temple of Peace." It remains exactly as it was in the Grand Old Man's lifetime, its shelves crammed from floor to ceiling with books. The bookcases are Mr. Gladstone's own device. Altogether the house library contains some 20,000 volumes, many of which have flowed over into adjoining rooms, where they are similarly stored. In a convenient corner is the huge collection of woodmen's axes, many of them sent to Mr. Gladstone as presents, and all used at one time or other, To the right of the "Temple of Peace" is the strong room, to the left the library built in 1809, well-proportioned room also packed with books.

"SIR JOHN GLYNNE'S DRESSING-ROOM."

The park which surrounds the castle extends to 250 acres. In the immediate precincts the south front is laid out with flower-beds set in a well-kept lawn, with, as its central feature, the old thorn tree under which the deceased statesman spent his too few hours of recreation. The beds are chiefly occupied by [illegible] Mr. Gladstone was very fond. Beyond the gardens southward, in the [illegible] rare from which Mr. Gladstone obtained many thousands. This inappropriate. Owing to the "Temple of Peace" is a private circle of nineteen tall limes—of enormous height—known as Sir John Glynne's dressing room.

FREE FOOD FOR OUT-PATIENTS.

It seems to us that the system of free food for out-patients of the Westminster Hospital, which is to be established by the generosity of Lady Campbell Clarke, is altogether welcome. If ever there was a form of philanthropy less likely to be abused we should be glad to hear of it. As matters stand, all that the doctors can do for many out-patients is to note that their illness is either due to or aggravated by want of nourishment, and to prescribe drugs which are more or less useless without food. In future the Westminster Hospital will be enabled, so far as the funds allow, to prescribe food with or without drugs, and so to increase very largely the benefits which free medical attention is supposed to confer. A doctor is the person least likely to be deceived by the malingerer or to make the mistakes of the less experienced philanthropist. And we look forward to a real success for this new form of true charity.

CHEAPER CABLES.

The possibility of a cable reform is attested by the character of the recent meeting at the Mansion House. Many notably hard-headed men were present—men who do not give their support to vain imaginings. A resolution was carried pledging the meeting to promote the efforts of the Cable Committee of members of Parliament for the considerable reduction of the rates now charged for messages to distant parts of the Empire. The meeting was practically unanimous on the value of such a reform and we do not suppose there will be dissentient voices among the people. That the many portions of the Empire should be linked together as closely as possible is recognised as a principle of Imperialism. Much has already been accomplished by the cheapening of postal rates and of the charges for magazines and other periodical literature. There now remains the bringing of cable messages within reach of a larger proportion of the population of the Empire. The advantage of this change does not call for argument. It is apparent to everybody—especially apparent to those who have friends in far lands, and from time to time feel the separating influence of prohibitive rates. At present however great may be the necessity of communicating multitudes of families know that cabling is impossible for them. The knowledge seems to remove their friends yet farther away. A reformed cable service would be of immense value in the present, of inestimable importance for the future.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman has shifted his flag from the "Dreadnought" to the "Agamemnon," in which it will fly while the first-named ship is refitting at Portsmouth. The "Dreadnought" when commissioned two years ago, was provided with a crew from the Portsmouth command, but when she joined the Nore Home Fleet the Admiralty directed that vacancies in the complement were to be filled up from the Medway depot. Now an order has been issued that she is to revert to Portsmouth for manning purposes, the reason for this doubtless being that the resources of the Medway depot are insufficient to meet the heavy demands which have recently been made for new crews. The arrival of the "Dreadnought" at Portsmouth to be refitted, finally disposes of the rumour that the work would be entrusted to Chatham Dockyard, and both for manning and refitting purposes the ship is to retain her connection with the port of her creation.

NAVAL CADETS' TRAINING.

The third batch of naval cadets entered under the new system have completed their course of training in the "Cumberland" and undergone examination for the rank of midshipmen. The result of this examination will be announced in a few days, and will furnish another opportunity of showing how the cadets are adapting themselves to the system of common entry and training which was inaugurated in 1902. This scheme will not materialise until 1912, when the first of the entries under it will attain the rank of sub-lieutenant and have to decide upon specialisation. Meanwhile, however, it is encouraging to learn that the young officers serving as midshipmen are rendering a good account of themselves, according to reports received from their commanding officers, and building up useful careers upon the foundation of the splendid training received at Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges and in the training cruisers. The next term of cadets from Dartmouth will join the "Cumberland" on January 15, and previous to their doing so the question of a three months' or six months' cruise will be decided.

A WIRELESS GIRDLE.

The report that a London syndicate is negotiating with various Governments to link together islands and groups of islands across the world by means of radio-telegraphy may have a very far-reaching effect in arranging rapid naval concentration. Already it is possible for the Admiralty to communicate direct from London with ships, squadrons, and fleets several hundreds of miles distant from Whitehall by means of wireless telegraphy, and even through the medium of the later wireless telephony. Admirals can likewise keep touch with their cruisers or detachments of torpedo craft sent out in every direction. In the past naval captains have often on their own initiative taken their ships to danger spots when on the way out or home, without orders from the Admiralty; and the ship's companies, as in the Zulu campaign, have been very acceptable to the commanders on the spot in the early days of trouble, and before re-inforcements could be hurried up from other quarters. With a girdle of wireless stations around the world however, it will be possible to give ships in mid-ocean in all parts of the globe direct orders to proceed to any point of the compass where their presence is needed, and naval concentration would thus be a much easier matter when necessity arose.

BUILDING ECONOMY IN RUSSIA.

In these days, when victory in naval strength goes to the country with the longest purse, it behoves every nation to spend her money in such directions as shall give her the very best possible return. This truth does not seem to have yet been realised by the Russian authorities for at a recent meeting of the Duma representatives of the Ministry of Marine explained that the estimated cost of each of the new battleships projected has been increased from £2,100,000 to £3,000,000, owing to a decision to build them at home. Deliberately to throw away £900,000 on every battleship built is a very serious thing to any nation, and such action is especially surprising in a nation like Russia, whose finances are not any too sound. It was only very recently that the British private yards gave a sterling proof of their reliability by the production of the "Rurik" by Messrs. Vickers and Maxim. The tests applied to this vessel, it will be remembered, were far more searching than the official ones of the British Admiralty and after they had been applied to the ship Russian officials expressed themselves as completely satisfied. On the score of efficiency, therefore the Russians cannot gain and probably will suffer severely by home construction. The building of a modern battleship of the "Dreadnought" description is not a thing to be lightly undertaken by inexperienced yards, and it would pay Russia far better in every way to go abroad for her building and divert the money so saved into other more profitable channels. This is encouraging home industries with a vengeance. But Russia will not hurry, and other counsels may presently prevail.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon the Officers' Training Corps the honour of becoming its Colonel-in-Chief, and by so doing has taken a step which cannot but be a most powerful incentive to the young men of universities and public schools to qualify as officers of the Special Reserve of the Regular Army and the Territorial Force. King Edward has been most happily inspired and with his unfailing perception of the directions in which his influence may be most beneficially exerted, he has done much to help forward one of the most important features, of the new Army scheme. The great scarcity of officers for the needs of training and mobilisation is one of our most serious deficiencies, and both the Special Reserve and the Territorial Force are urgently in need. It may be said, indeed, that the final success of the latter turns entirely upon the provision of capable and well-trained officers. Few measures adopted by Mr. Haldane are so soundly based as the creation of the Officers' Training Corps. Appeal is made to the sources of the very best material for a supply of supplementary officers, and the pick of the universities and public schools are invited to qualify. King Edward's gracious act in becoming colonel-in-chief of the corps cannot but be of the utmost advantage to it, for an organisation which begins its work with his Majesty at its head is placed in the best possible of all conditions for success.

PEAJACKETS SANCTIONED.

It is announced that official sanction has been given by the Army Council to the use by officers of peajackets, although on principle the multiplication of garments is much to be deprecated, there appears to be a general demand for this particular article, and as it should last a lifetime, and at the same time save much wear and tear to the regulation greatcoat, the decision is probably a sound one. The order states that the provision of these jackets is optional, but hastens to add that all officers in a unit must be dressed alike, from which anyone with any knowledge of military life will at once deduce the moral that there will be no option in the matter at all. Needless to say, general and staff officers are to have the jacket of such a hue that by no possibility can they be mistaken for the common herd. It might have been thought that, as the garment in question is only to be worn at manœuvres, in bivouacs, or on night work generally—in other words, for comfort and not for show—the garment that had done duty in days of regimental soldiering might have sufficed. However, such a view evidently does not meet with approval, and the cost of a staff officer's official outfit has therefore been increased by the price of a blue peajacket.

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Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!
Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.
Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.
Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.
Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.
Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."
When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.
Name.....
Address.....

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] tried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and [illegible] agency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsies [illegible] Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or Gritty Deposits, Diseases, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.6d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILLS AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these [illegible] and painful diseases. The first does gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WATSON DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Review," by Dr. De Roos on the worst forms of [illegible] debility, impotency, depression of spirits, loss of memory, and nervousness. Price 1s., post free from Dr. De Roos, 21, Great Castle Street, Regent Street, London, W. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay; Byculla, Poona

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 2, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 3, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8		3/16
3 do. Rentes	.....		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	93 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	.....		
do. do. 2 months' bank in New York ...	.....		
do. do. 6 months' bank in New York ...	.....		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	.....		
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 1/4	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	.....		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			1/8
3 months' sight.	2		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 3/8		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		1/4
do. 7 day Market Loans,..	1 1/2		3/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchd.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [4TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bag	Gold Coins	1,500	Marseilles...	B. Castoor-chand & Co

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. „ 11th Dec.

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 41 1-2 lacs up.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1 3 15-16 T. T. and 1 3 31-32 for demand Bank bills. There was no enquiry at these rates and a Bank offered 1-32 better and sold a moderate amount. Most Banks would buy credits at 1 4 1-8 3 months' sight but bills have been scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	109
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 94 11-16 for cash and the settlement and 94 13-16 for the second account. In the early part of the day there was not much doing but in the afternoon there were small buyers and quotations close 1-16 up all round. The Calcutta market opened at 94 3-4 for ready paper.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·12
1st Settlement	„ 94·12
2nd Settlement	„ 94·14

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London closed steady on Saturday at 23 3-16 for cash and 23 1-8 for delivery in two months, New York being closed. There has been a moderate business passing to-day in the local Bazaar. The Market opened at 58 1-4 for ready bars but after falling several points recovered to the opening quotation. The forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 6
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58 4 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58 4 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58 10 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
During the holidays a fair amount of business was done in the bazaar for forward delivery and prices advanced. On opening this morning rates for contracts were slightly easier and prices were maintained to the close. Exporters were doing little.

Ready cotton is steady with a good demand from Japan Shippers and Mills. Business is reported to have been done during the holidays Sales at Colaba this afternoon were about 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs. Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	227 March 09
Good M. G. Broach	223 1-2 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	209 Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damangaom-Pulgaon ...	201 „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	194 „
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	194 „
Fine M. G. Muttia	181-2 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	177 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	191 „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180 „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	171 1-2 „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	228 May 09

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 85,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.
4·81	4·81	4·81	4·81
+05	+04	+04	+04
Apl.-May	**May.-June**	**June.-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·81	4·81	4·81	4·73	4·63
+04	+04	+04	+04	new position

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firm and there is a good enquiry at our quotations as under :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 2 3 to Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ...	„ 7 14 8 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady and we quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7 13 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, Apl.-May ...	„ 8 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firm, but the enquiry is falling off.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 46 3 0
Mixtures	„ 47 3 0
White Khandeish	„ 48 0 0

Poppyseed :—	
Ready	Rs. 9 9 0 B.T.
April-May	Rs. 9 8 0 B.T.
Tone—Steadier.	
Castorseed :—	
Ready	Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Steady.	
Cottonseed :—	
Ready	Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.	
Mowraseed :—	
Ready	Rs. 6 9 0 B.T
Tone—Firm.	
Groundnuts—	
Ready	Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.	
Wheat :—	
White Delhi, April-May... ...	Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. April-May	„ 5 14 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,490
India	72
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-4
Mills :—	
David	441 1-4
Kohinoor	832 1-2
Central India S. & W. Co's. Ld.	1.640
Miscellaneous :—	
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120
Bombay Burmah New Issue...	440
Railways :—	
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 5 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	17,896 bales.
Wheat	723 cwts.
Linseed	1,265 „
Rapeseed	230 „
Gingellyseed	20,474 „
Poppyseed	664 „
Groundnuts	1,432 „
Castorseed	2,788 „
Rice	4,212 „
Myrabollams	13,775 „
Cottonseed...	26,371 „
Mowraseed...	694 „
Gram	2,007 „
Jowar	2,037 „
Maize	Nil. „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half-year ended 31st December 1908 :—

Total Profit... ... ... Rs. 11,18,888 14 7

Applied as follows :—

To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, Rs. 5,00,000-0-0; To Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; Transferred to Premises Account, Rs. 25,000-0-0; Carried forward, Rs. 4,93,888-14-7. Rs. 11,18,888 14 7

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 23rd Dec. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 23. Rs.	Dec. 30. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,08,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	38,11,462	43,30,168
Public Deposits at Branches ...	89,31,096	51,54,758
Other Deposits ...	7,71,44,824	8,32,48,440
Post Bills ...	16,542	14,973
Sundries ...	25,48,712	27,26,750
Rs....	10,87,36,984	11,56,76,929
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,23,86,629	1,23,52,275
Other authorised Securities.	25,59,247	25,59,247
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,80,37,509	177,97,771
Loans do. do.	2,33,47,056	2,56,12,595
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,69,22,445	1,67,86,384
Dead Stock ...	3,16,192	3,27,592
Stamps ...	6,411	6,847
Bullion ...	1,67,689	1,61,214
Balances with other Banks.	10,48,309	13,30,508
Sundries ...	3,56,547	9,09,039
Cash ...	3,35,88,000	3,77,32,655
	10,87,36,084	11,55,76,029

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 20,27,287-2-1 and have been disposed of as follows :—

	Rs. as. p.
In payment of a Dividend at 10 per cent. annum free of Income Tax ... „ ...	10,00,000 0 0
Special Bonus of 2 per cent ...	4,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	2,50,000 0 0
Transferred to Pension Fund ...	50,000 0 0
Carried forward to next half-year	3,27,287 2 1
	20,27,287 2 1

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 21st Dec. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 21. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000 0 0	1,62,50 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,45,24,061 3 4	1,47,49,043 3 3
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,13,28,493 13 0	16,04,40,895 1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c...	6,80,683 15 7	4,30,050 7 3
Sundries ...	19,97,574 3 6	20,20,093 9 9
Rs...	21,47,80,813 3 5	21,38,90,012 6 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,07,35,211 6 0	3,07,52,094 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	43,10,064 0 6	42,78,179 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,17,63,004 0 1	4,21,31,981 14 2
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,10,92,536 10 2	5,19,17,223 1 0
Balances with other Banks ...	2,68,05,179 3 2	2,76,26,415 8 4
Bullion ...	14,27,366 3 7	17,97,179 8 6
Dead Stock.....	3,974 12 0	3,974 12 0
Stamps ...	18,12,760 14 4	18,15,700 8 9
Sundries ...	19,581 4 10	19,136 10 11
	1,11,967 5 10	1,20,640 7 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	15,80,81,585 6 0	16,04,63,555 7 7
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,66,99,227 13 5	5,34,26,456 14 5
	21,47,80,813 3 5	21,38,90,012 6 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	5,08,084	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	7,33,066	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	8,87,598	Decrease.
Post Bills...	2,50,633	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	14,002	Decrease.
Loans ...	3,58,577	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	6,24,687	do
Mercantile Bills...	6,21,266	do
Cash at Head Office ...	10,58,027	do
Cash at Branches ...	43,80,796	Decrease.

Fortnight 30/07.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,487½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	72
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,545
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	5
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	14 „	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	6 „	5,714
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	14 „	260
	100		9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	⅘ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter shares...	625	625	62½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue...			100	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	922½
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	18	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14	20
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Karnachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Mareks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Somaly and Co ...	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	G. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 7
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	72
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 256
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	75	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	505
Century ...	100	100	50	342
Central India...	500	500	85	1,640
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	250
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent ...	100	100	5	110
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David ...	250	250	20	445
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress ...	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills ...	250	250		282½
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	675
Globe Manufg. ...			1,000	300
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	60	545
Howard & Buttoughs	500	500	35	475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	div 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Mannfg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	div 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Kisnjee Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	900
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	830
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	50	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,320
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	215
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	745
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	110
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	div 50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	600
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratti...	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,425
Sun ...	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Peer bancy Mills ...				130
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

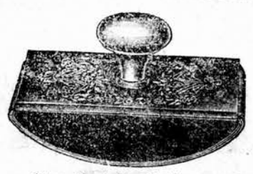
				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,600
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	...	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	180
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva ...	200	200	...	160
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Motwali ...	400	400	50	xd 647½
New Berar ...	500	500	40	497½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	6,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	25	480
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wallace ...	150	50	10	155

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.



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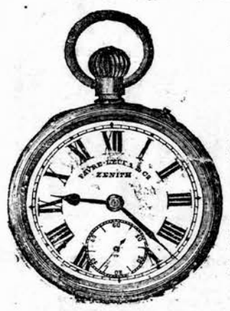

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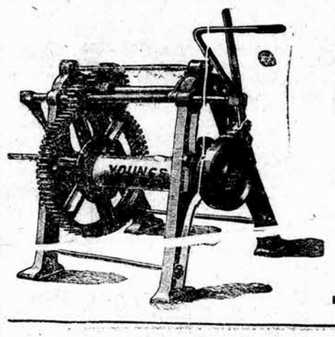

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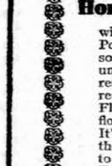

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FANCY DRESS BALL AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual Ghuddarghaut Fancy, popularly known, after its promoter, as "Miss Farrington's Fancy Dress," came off last Tuesday evening and if the number present and the variety of costumes worn, by any criterion, must be adjudged a success. The magnificent Hall "Shapur Wadi," built by the public-spirited Mr. Shapurji Chenoi for the express purpose of supplying the local deficiency of a "Town Hall," was placed at the disposal of the promoters. Dancing commenced at 9-30 p. m. and was kept up till close on 4 a. m. The Hall was well decorated and the band in good form and every thing requisite and necessary was anticipated.

The task of adjudging the winners of the prizes was no easy one, as the costumes were as exquisite and so well thought out. At midnight our judges stood in the centre of the large hall and the ladies marched past and around them to the time of a familiar march. Several times did they have to walk around before the judges could come to any decision. Finally, Miss Gloria as "Egypt," Miss Stewart as "Mother Hubbard" and Mrs. Hyde as "An Officer of the Mounted Scouts," were declared the winners of the first, second and third prizes respectively, and called up to receive them. The same procedure was followed in the case of the gentlemen and Lieutenant Green "Red Indian" was given the single gentleman's prize.

Loud applause greeted the announcement of the judges' decision, the more so, as Miss Gloria had won "The Queen of Sheba," won the first prize the previous year. "Fashions" led the march past in gorgeous raiment clad, next came her sisters from the sunny south—Italy, France, Spain and Greece. Then an Albanian Shepherdess, in her graceful national dress and a blue smock, parted from her shepherd by stress of circumstances and indifferent in her sorrow, to the sly glances of the Spains of foreign lands. Still further East were we carried, and beheld Parsees, Indian Queens, fair Maids from the "Land of the Rising Sun" in their own costumes, but thrice more beautiful and shewn off to advantage.

Lest we forget the land of ancient, civilisation, the home of the Pharoahs, came a representative from the court, bearing on her the distinguishing marks of her native land—its hieroglyphs, its sphinx, its pyramids and its figures of birds and men in stiffness and rigidity—so quaint and so self-important as to have gained the approbation of the judges, and been awarded the first prize.

The squalling "Babe," in swaddling clothes next appeared with her Nurse in close attendance, but not so close as not to allow her a side-glance at the Bobby near by.

Then man, rather woman, in his various stages of life—a "Girl of the 16th Century," "Folly," "A Puritan Maiden of the 17th Century," and finishing up with "Mother Hubbard," who gave evidence of the glories of the sunset of life. To mark an age of advancement and the claims of the fair sex a "Girl Graduate" in academic robes with head erect, sniffed the higher breezes and scorned the unhappy males who were less fortunate. "The Dress" marked the next invasion of man's domain, while the "Goddess of Liberty" gave the finishing touches to such pretensions and encouragement to those with "Suffragette" principles. In such company the "Queen of Hearts," representing suppressed feelings and ancient subordination, was for obvious reasons, quite out of place.

When this galaxy had taken its departure, man inverting the order of creation, followed. Even Father Christmas had to bide a wee. Father Christmas who had appeared laden with gifts and had been immediately mobbed and despoiled of them, wandered slowly and in pensive guise with nothing to protect him from the fierce races of Pathans, Arabs and Red Indians, armed to the teeth, but his smile of good nature, his helplessness and his wavy locks on which a thousand winters had cast their snows. Lord Chesterfield, a volatile and ancient knight, in his garb of classic cut, to modern times tripped it uneasily in the style of long ago.

The heathen Chinee availed himself of the absence of Exclusion Laws to make his ubiquitous presence felt. John is ever good company and what matters it if the strength of his pigtail be put to severe tests, no heathen feels pain. The poor are always with us, more perhaps than we desire, and great was the demand for handkerchiefs, when "Weary Willie" scented from afar off, came in our midst with his rags, his pipe and his peculiar and lasting odour.

Local tradesmen turned up to the consternation of their constituents and chased their patrons round the room. Here Satan also claimed to set up his strong hold and sought wherewith he might man it. Such unfulfilled yearnings were only rendered nugatory by the pious ministrations of a Domnician Father, who boldly attacked Appolyon and speedily discomfited him by exorcisms of "re tno Satanas" and pleadings of "parce pio generi" yet unabashed he stood high above all and waited his opportunity, and none did he get for his kingdom but Faust who followed him in terror to pay his debt to the uttermost farthing.

At the close a lime light photograph was taken of all in Fancy Dress. The following are a few of the costumes worn :—

Miss Gloria	Egypt
Miss Stewart	Mother Hubbard
Mrs Hyde	Officer Commanding the Local Scouts
Miss Farrington	Yellow Daisies
Mrs Franklin	Yellow Butterfly
Mrs Tripp	House Maid
Mrs Lake	Lady of the XVI Century.
Mrs Pollet	Suffragette
Mrs Walter	Parsee Lady
Mrs Mix	Japanese Lady
Mrs Pardey	Billard Table
Miss Farrington	Queen of Hearts
Miss M Farrington	Fashions
Miss Ross	Goddess of Liberty
Miss O Ross	Esmeralda
Miss Rochefort	Pillar Box
Miss N Chamette	Folly
Miss Laver	Italian Girl
Miss I Bayley	Italian Songstress
Miss Lawrence	Irish Colleen
Miss Winkler	Albanian Shepherdess
Miss Baggoth	Flower Vendor
Miss Green	Indian Queen
Miss F Ross	Clowness
Miss Devlin	Grecian Lady
Lieut L Green	Red Indian
Capt Griffin	Mephistopheles
Dr Olix	Nurse maid to Prize Baby
A Shaw	Prize Baby
H Tripp	Monk of the Fraternity of Misericordia
L Flynn	Black and White
O Laschvity	Greek
M Walters	Pathan
H DeCosta	Albanian Chief
J Gay	Father Christmas
Dr Farrington	Lord Chesterfield
Lieut St J Pollett	John Chinaman
Lieut Finglas	Weary Willie
O Franklin	Faust
H Green	Imperial Service Cadet
W Bayley	Kabuli
O Gay	Mahomed Yonnus
Rod Cameron	Tommy Burns
A Schaffter	Jack Ashore
P Coonieb	Hyderabad Nawab
O Devlin	Jagirda
O Heffernan	Hyderabad Bobby

MADURA.

MADURA, 28TH DEC.—Madura, which at the beginning of the month was quite full and comparatively gay, thanks to the Camp of Exercise held here by "E" Troop of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, is now almost deserted, as nearly everyone has gone away for the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Gillman and Mr. Wimbush have gone to Madras, Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett, Major and Mrs. Molseworth, Mr. Bryant and Mr. Crossley to Kodaikanal, and several others to Trichinopoly. The golf links which have been unusually well patronised of late have now quite a deserted appearance, while no one is ever on the tennis court. Another Skittle Gymkhana is talked of during the Pongal holidays when nearly every one will be back here; it is to be hoped that it will come off, as we need something to liven us up.

Our energetic Golf Secretary has taken an immense amount of trouble over the golf course, with the result that it can now compare favourably with most mofussil links. It is rather on the difficult side and really good play, with a little luck, is needed to do anything like "Bogey," which is 40 for the 9 holes. Three new holes are being made and the course of 12 holes will then be quiet a sporting one, starting and finishing from in front of the Club House. Monthly medal competitions are now held, the last of which was won by Mr. Gillman, Mr. Hamnett being the runner-up.

Cricket, which a few years ago was so popular here, is now scarcely played at all. A few enthusiasts turn up for net practice twice a week, but no matches have been arranged as few seem keen on going away for a match, and we cannot get teams to come to us. It seems a pity as we have some good players here including Mr. B. S. Ramulu, the old Cliftonian, and Mr. Wimbush who bowled well up at Ootacamund this year.

The monsoon has once again been almost a complete failure. It opened splendidly with a week of heavy rain and one of the highest freshes on record in the Vaigai River, but alas, we have had practically no rain since and hardly a trickle of water in the river. Even the big tanks are beginning to dry up and almost all the wet crops which do not come under Periyar irrigation are beginning to turn yellow. I hear the two Zemindaries of Ramnad and Sivaganga will both be great sufferers unless we have heavy rain within the next few days. For over a week our hopes have been raised every day by clouded skies and predictions of rain in the weather reports, but beyond a gentle 'Scotch mist' on Christmas 'Day we have had none. The prices of rice and all grains have been going up by leaps and bounds and are higher now than I have ever known them. Last Monday a rumour spread that the grain bazaars were being looted. As a matter of fact a large crowd of angry and excited men and women did collect, but the timely arrival of the Assistant Superintedent of Police with a strong force of the Reserve Police damped their ardour, and I am told only one bag of grain was actually stolen.

A change which has been completed for a long time has at last developed into an accomplished fact The old Club was situated at the east end of the town and was getting more and more shut in by houses on all sides, while to reach it the majority of the members had to traverse a distance of nearly three miles, half of which was through a crowded and odouriferous bazaar. After several meetings and after consulting all the members resident in India it was decided to sell the land belonging to the Club with the buildings on it, viz., the swimming bath, the racquet court and the chambers, and build a new Club on the old race course, north of the river. The old Club house itself was in the same compound as the Club property and was rented from the Municipality. It has been taken over by the Bank of Madras, which has decided to open a branch here. The place chosen for the new Club could hardly be improved upon. It is wonderfully cool (for Madura) and well in the open. The newly-built official bungalows are very close and the last hole of the golf links is is right in front of the side for the new Club house. Pending the erection of a permanent building a temporary one has been built with a thatched roof and provided with a billiard room, bar, bridge room, ladies' room, two dressing rooms and bath-rooms. A tennis court has also been made but has not been much used yet owing to the greater attractions of golf, which is now quite the rage here.

SIND MADRESSAH OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION.

The second annual Dinner of this Association took place in the Sind Madressah Upper Hall, on Saturday the 26th December.

An energetic Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. H. Kassim Nasir Lutifali, Mahomed Pir Mahomed, Kamberali, Hajee Abdullah Haroon, O. S. Dossalani, Alidina A. M. Tyabali, A. Meharali T. Mir Maqbul Khan, T. H. Vines, and Abdul Rahim F. M., had made excellent arrangements. The hall, verandahs and approaches were brilliantly lighted with Kitson lamps; decorations of flowers, ferns, etc., were abundant and the tables were laid out in first class style. There were 120 members and guests present, among whom we may mention the following :—Messrs. F. S. Punnett, Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed, J. F. Brunton, Framroze Panthakey, G. G. Chagla, C. S. Anderson, Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla, Hajee Harroon Abdullah, Hajee Abdulla Haroon, J. W. Fletcher, Nasir Lutifali, G. H. Kassim, Dr. S. G. Hajee, Mahomed Kader Shaikh, Hashim Jaffer, Sulaiman Nur Mahomed, Juma Talib, Qalanderbax Soofi, Tyabali Alibhai, Kamberali B. N., Abdul Rahim F. M., Adamali Y., S. Abdul Haq., R. G. Chagla, Dr. Fonseca O. S. Dossalani, and Khoja Ali Mahomed. Letters were received from Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Mr. Mules, Mr. Crouch and several other gentlemen expressing their regret at their inability to attend, owing to their absence from Karachi. Mr. Ghulamali Chagla was President of the dinner. After the King-Emperor's health had been drunk, the General Secretary was called upon by the Chairman to read his report of the work of the year. He mentioned the fact that though this was the third anniversary of the founding of this Association, it was only the second dinner they had held; this was owing to the fact that last year no dinner could be arranged for owing to the presence of the Conference in Karachi. The Association now maintained out of its funds two free boarders and one free student, all of them promising scholars. One of these held the newly-established Mrs. Younghusband Scholarship founded in honour of Mrs. Younghusband's presence at the annual tea party and cricket match held last August. The dinner this year should according to rule, have been held in Hyderabad, but the Hyderabadi members had not been able to make the necessary arrangements. The Karachi members were to be congratulated on the promptness and success with which they had come to the rescue and provided this excellent dinner, The total number now on the rolls was 230. It was a matter of regret that mofussil members did little for the Association in enlisting members and holding annual gatherings. The advantage to themselves as well as to the cause of charity and education would be very great. This defect is one which the Association must now set themselves to remedy. They should insist on the charitable nature of the Association as the main argument for extending the membership. The General Secretary mentioned as usual the good work done by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Meharali Talib, during the year.

Mr. Hashim Jaffer then rose to propose the health of the Association. In doing so, he found considerable fault with the present management of Mahomedan affairs by the leaders of the community, and exhorted them to take more interest in their poorer brethren. Mr. Chagla, in replying to the toast, spoke of the good work done by the Association which formed a centre for the educated Mahomedans and afforded them an opportunity to meet and learn one another's views and give expression to their thoughts. He filled up an omission made by the General Secretary in his report by referring to the special work in this line by the Old Boys' Debating Society founded by one of the members, Mr. Hassanali Chackera. Referring, to the imputations of Mr. Hashim Jaffer, he declared that he believed the defects alluded to would be removed, and all differences cleared away as the members came by friendly discussion, to know one another better and shares one another's views.

Mr. Vines rose to propose the health of the guests coupled with the name of Mr. C. S. Anderson. He said that the Sind Madressah and Mr. Anderson were specially interested in one another in the matter of sports. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Sind Schools' Athletic Association Committee and it was due to his exertions as well as to the generosity of Mr. Nadirshah Dinshah that the Hockey Cup Competition had been started in which the Madressah had made a hard fight for the trophy. The toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Anderson in his reply, said it was on this occasion a matter of regret to him that he had in his school days neglected the study of elocution. However he was able to say that it gave him great pleasure to be present at the Dinner that night. Mr. Mules and several other gentlemen who were not present there had expressed to him their regret at their inability to attend. Referring to the subject of sport he gave it as his opinion that from what he had seen of Mahomedan prowess on the Football and Hockey fields, Mahomedans had it in them to go far and fare well in other lines too. He wished the Madressah boys success in their attempt to win the Hockey Cup.

The last toast proposed by Mir Ayubkhan, was that of the General Secretary. The eloquence of the Mir Saheb is well-known to all, and he did more than justice to his theme. The Chairman then announced that the present unnamed scholarship of the Association was in future to be called the Vines Scholarship in honour of the General Secretary, who in replying, expressed his very great thanks for the honour done him and for the very kind terms in which Mir Ayub Khan had spoken of him. This brought the dinner to an end, and after a few minutes interval the members again met to hold their annual general meeting. Mr. Chagla was unanimously voted to the chair. The following resolutions were then passed :—(1) That the next annual dinner should be held at Hyderabad or Sukker if possible and failing them at Karachi. 2. Mr. Kwaja Ali Mahomed read the accounts of receipts and expenditure for the past year. The balance now in hand is Rs. 335-9-3. The accounts were duly passed. 3. The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed 4. Mr. T. H. Vines was unanimously appointed General Secretary for 1909, and Mr. Hassanali Chackera was appointed Treasurer, Mr. K. A. Mahomed having expressed his unwillingness to hold the office again. The meeting recorded its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. K. A Mahomed during the past two years. 5. The amended rules were passed with the following amendments (a) a quorum should not be necessary at an adjourned meeting (b) the assistant Secretary should be ex-officio a member of the Standing Committee. (c) 4 of the 15 members of the Standing Committee must be mofussil members. 6. the following members were then elected to the Standing Committee for 1909 :—Messrs. G. M. Mirza, A. G. Prizada, Gulam Husain Shaikh, Ghulam Mahomed Burgri, Mahomed G. M. Sulaiman N.M., Mir Ayub Khan, Abdulhaq S. Kwaja Ali Mahomed, Tyabali A. Hashim Jaffer, Mahomed Pir Mahomed, Abdul Rahim F.M., Kamberali B. N., Ghulamali Chagla. Mr. Qalanderbax Soofi announced a gift of Rs. 15 to the Association Fund, which was accepted with thanks. Mir Ayub Khan in a neat speech moved a vote of of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with applause, and the members then dispersed after having had a throughly enjoyable and successful evening.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 1st Jan.—The Trichy Week is going fast and furious. The following are the results of the events up to date :—

Monday, 28th Dec.—A Gymkhana on the race course. the 75th Carnatic Infantry "At Home" with their Band.

The Polo Ball Race.—Ride round post and back to goal hitting polo ball; ball must go round post and back through goal.

This was won by Captain Fraser as, though Mr. Du Pre Thornton was a long way ahead, he missed the last goal.

The Bending Race in Pairs.—Won by Mrs. Davies and Mr. Morell in 25 secs. The following two pairs, who took 27 secs., tied for second place: —Mrs. Priestely and Mr. Du Pre Thornton; Miss Rowsell and Mr. Farquharson.

The Spoon and Ball Race—Lady to run round post and back with tennis ball in spoon. On the way back, throw ball in first bucket and spoon in second bucket.

Won by Miss Shubrick, who was a head in front of Mrs. Priestley.

The Dressmakers Scurry.—On whistle sounding man puts on skirt and lady's hat; lady threads needle and sews a button on skirt; man mounts and gallops to winning post.

This caused endless amusement, as it was a most grotesque sight seeing men galloping all over the place clad in ladies skirt and hats of all kinds and colours. Moreover, some of them could not mount owing to the skirts being too tight, some lost their glasses, while all lost their heads and ran riot. The race was run off in heats which were won by Messrs. Du Pre Thornton, Cotterill and Medlicott. The final was won by the latter for Miss Rowsell.

Aunt Sally.—Lady and man ride to Aunt Sally; both dismount, man holds horses while lady throws at Aunt Sally; when Aunt Sally is knocked down, both remount and ride in.

Won by Mrs. Priestley and Mr. Morell, Miss Rowsell and Mr. Farquharson being good seconds.

The Cobbler's Chuckle.—Man with a lady's shoe runs to a pile of shoes and picks out the fellow to it; gives both shoes to partner, who runs in with them. Mrs. Lindsey, 1; Miss Shubrick, 2.

The Hen Scuttle.—Ladies stand in a row with their partners holdings horses behind them, 20 yards in front of chokras holding hens; on the whistle sounding chokras throw hens on the ground. Lady to catch a hen and run with it to partner who mounts and rides in.

Won by Mr. Farquharson for Miss Shubrick.

The Demon Calculator.—Mixed couples given sealed envelopes with questions which must be answered within 10 minutes. First paper handed in with most correct answers wins.

Won by Captain and Mrs. Pritchard.

In the evening there was a very successful dance at the Railway Institute.

Tuesday 29th Dec.—Golf: This was won by Mr. Medlicott and Miss Shubrick, with a score of 83, Major Graham and Mrs. Oakes being second with 46.

Wednesday, 30th Dec.—A Polo match between the Gymkhana and the 75th Carnatic Infantry was played to-day the following being the sides :—

GYMKHANA.		REGIMENT.	
Mr. Farquharson	... 1	Mr. Morrel	... 1
Mr. Du Pre Thornton.	2	Mr. Dawson	... 2
Mr. Cotterill	... 3	Capt. Fraser	... 3
Mr. Medlicott	(back)	Major Graham.	(back)

It was an excellent game and the Gymkhana won by 2 goals (hit by Mr. Farquharson), to the Regiment's 1 goal, (hit by Captain Fraser).

Both yesterday and to-day have been thoroughly wet days and the outlook as I write is distinctly moist. It is not often we have two such days here in succession. The finals for the Tennis Tournament were to have been played off this afternoon but have had to be put off on account of the weather and Mrs. Priestley's paperchase and "chota hazri" party have likewise been postponed until finer weather.

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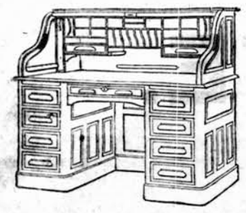

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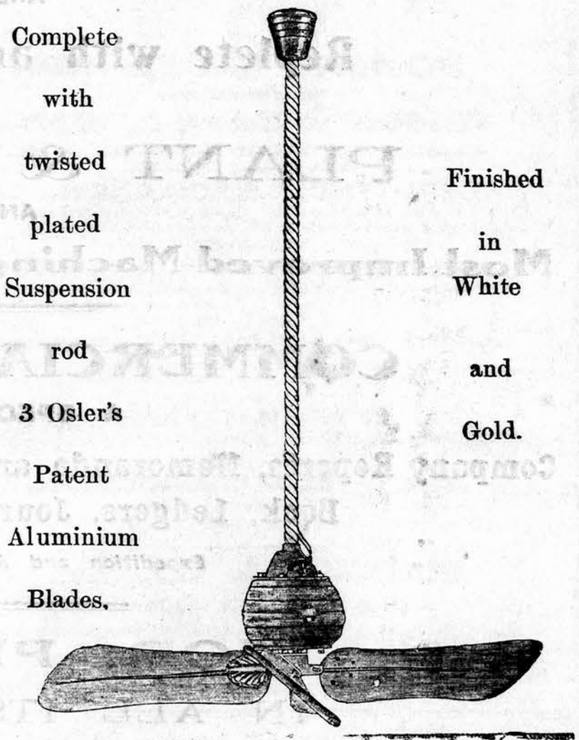

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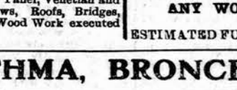
TRADE  MARK.

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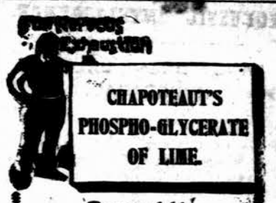

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